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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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ECHOES

OF THE EVENTS WHICH CONCERN THE WORKER.

The Goldfield mine-owners are in the predicament common to all evil-doers—every statement they make kicks some other statement made by them in the stomach. They have now sworn out papers asking the Federal Court to dissolve the Goldfield Miners' Union on the ground, among others, that the Union is part of the I. W. W. In March of this self-same year, the "Goldfield News," a mine-owners paper, was proclaiming in two-column headlines that the miners had left the I. W. W. in disgust.

In the "Miners' Magazine" of the 19th instant, John M. O'Neill audibly grinds his teeth at the circumstance that Vincent St. John, still suffering from his wound and needing the best of care, went through Salt Lake City to Chicago in a stateroom on the Los Angeles Limited. Editor O'Neill would, like the "Goldfield Gossip" prefer to have heard that St. John passed through Salt Lake City in his coffin. There are many and worse sorrowful disappointments in store for Editor O'Neill.

Mrs. Elinor Glyn, author of "Three Weeks," a book that has greatly shocked Mrs. Grundy, who was invited by the Pilgrim Mothers for the express purpose of slighting her, gets back in good style this wise:—"I wish," she says, "I could describe that assembly with accuracy. Three-quarters of the Pilgrim Mothers were over 60. One-quarter was over 50, and there was one sly puss at my table aged 45." Mrs. Glyn is cruelly satirical.

Attorney General Bonaparte admits that "the financial stringency hit his pocketbook a pretty stiff blow." How can that be? The U. S. Treasury did not close its doors. The Attorney General's salary was paid on the nail. How can his pocketbook have been hit with any blow—stiff or medium—unless he is a speculator in stocks? The brazenness of the admission is a sign that "they all do it.'

The Panama Canal is furnishing surprises. Here comes a deputation of merchants with the complaint that they cannot compete with the Government stores. These merchants are now finding out that their mission is gone. They were used by the Roosevelt administration to produce a revolution and furnish the Roosevelt Administration with the pretext to take and hold the zone, and enable the Roosevelt Administration favorites to get offices and pap. These Panama merchants all the while believed the revolution was to furnish pap for themselves. Now they complain.

"It does not smell," observed the wily Roman Emperor to his unsophisticated son, who had objected to a tax upon a certain malodorous thing. "It does not smell" sing in chorus the Italian Count di Cini and Mrs. Eleanor Magee, the widow of Christopher L. Magee, the Pittsburg traction magnate and politician. The wealth of Mrs. Magee, though gathered by the methods of the traction magnate and politician Magee, does "not smell" to Count di Cini; nor does the Count's title, though dripping proletarian blood as all those European titles do, shock the nostrils of the widow. They are to marry.

Lo, a miracle! The judge who presided at the trial of the engineer indicted for the frightful wreck at Terra Cotta, near Washington, about a year ago, did not instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty, notwithstanding it was proved that the "wicked" engineer had been long without sleep through overwork. Left to themselves the jury acquitted the "wicked" workingman. Let none say the age of miracles is over.

Depew and Ambassador Whitelaw Reid had better "compare notes." Depew recently claimed for American Colleges the "rare distinction" of "never having produced a Socialist," in distinction to the European Colleges that "breed them in large numbers." And now comes the Ambassador with a claim exactly the opposite. He charges that, contrary to American schools, "the English schools turn out orderly boys and girls, respectful to those above them, and obedient to law." Can it be that America, having outstripped England in capitalism, her schools are also outstripping the old country in the output of Socialism?

Thomas Braun, the B. R. T. motorman, nearly bleeding to death on his platform from veins ruptured by excessive standing in the service of the company, is emblematic of the working class to-day. Held to the torture by chains not of iron, but of hunger, it allows itself to be drained of its life and soul for the benefit of an idle, dawdling, worthless class. Ten years is not too short a time to end the horror and free the victim—but the victim himself must rise and do the freeing.

Chili has outstripped her capitalist sisters. In Germany, France, England and even the United States strikers are killed whenever occasion requires. In Chili the killing is done also, but upon a larger scale. No fewer than 210 nitrate strikers were shot down at Iquique on the 26th of this month.

Some people wonder how can that [illegible] hold his own so long in Russia. How comes it that people do not see through the Czaristic flim-flam of saying: "My people want to curtail my rights?—there are two sides to all questions." These wondering people would not wonder if they realized how many people there are who, in this country, can be taken in with the twaddle of the Rev. Dr. H. C. Jennings of Cincinnati: "We are with the workingmen—but there are two sides to all questions." No more than in the Czar's instance, are there "two sides" to the question between the capitalist class and the working class.

As there is no sex, neither is there creed or race distinction in the capitalist family. The United Hebrew Charities, an organization run by Jewish capitalists for the identical purposes that similar organizations are run by Gentile dittos, has "shut down." There being no cash to pay the officers—the real beneficiaries of the concern—the concern's occupation, like Othello's, was gone, and it quit.

Equality before the law? Let us see. Booth Tarkington, the Indiana author, was charged with having committed assault and battery. The complaint was made out, the witnesses in court, everything ready to proceed with the trial. Press dispatches give it that the judge on the bench "frowned" when the clerk called the illustrious defendant to the bar, and it developed that he had been "seen" by friends of the accused and had "continued the case indefinitely," which, in plain English, means that he turned the man loose without trial. The judge, by way of explanation, said that he was accustomed to act in this manner in the cases of celebrities and old soldiers. The law still applies to workingmen who do even less than get drunk and kick men in the stomach and on the shins.

Mrs. Eddy has a $1,000,000 plan to instruct the indigent in Christian Science. It will take a good deal more than $1,000,000 to cause hungry men to believe the pangs of hunger that torment them are imaginary; or shelterless men to accept the view that it is merely a notion on their part to say they sleep in the open; or workingmen, who produce billions of wealth and have nothing to show for it, to attribute the appearance of empty hands to a lack of Christian Science.

All is grist that comes to the capitalist mill. Will a war with Japan injure the trade of a number of capitalists? May be. But these will recoup themselves, at least somewhat, through the stock they hold in gun and such like factories, while the principal stockholders of such establishments will be getting ready to purchase some expensive "noble" husband for their daughters. Not less than 2,000 tons of war material, said to be the biggest consignment on record, are about to be shipped to the Philippines. The consignment contains 6,240,000 rounds of cartridges, 7,500 Springfield rifles, submarine mines, etc., etc.

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LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE

A correspondent from Eureka, Cal., takes issue with the Socialist Labor Party position on the immigration question and invites us to "look at the other side." Our correspondent takes a straightforward position, thereby improving the chances for deliberation. He does not seek to blur the issue by the injection of the "Yellow Peril" outcry. He frankly opposes all immigration—whether from England or Japan. He reasons that, if England were to ship to America her surplus labor, the capitalists would be helped at both ends of the line—the relieving of the Labor Market in England would ease up things there for the capitalists, while the same men, coming to America, would have their eyes blinded by better wages, and thereby deaden the revolutionary pulse here. Our correspondent sums up his position well with this sentence: "We can hardly invite worse conditions for our own people, on the plea that we want to relieve suffering at other points. That would be humane impulses with eyes of guidance punched out."

The abstract philosophic mold in which our correspondent's argument is cast is to be applauded. Even reforms, much more so revolutionary Movements, have a tendency, if not to degenerate into, at any rate to attract sentimentalism. It is a serious danger that ever besets the aspiration after Progress. The heart is apt to run away with the head—"the eyes of guidance to be punched out" by the humane impulse, as our correspondent felicitously puts it. Our correspondent is not seized with the ailment. He understands that the swimmer, who would save a drowning non-swimmer, would be "punching out his eyes of guidance" were he not to look out for himself while at his humane endeavor—the drowning non-swimmer would otherwise drag him down with him. Upon this principle of conduct our correspondent and the S. L. P. are at one—no real benefit can accrue to our fellow-proletarians abroad, and positive injury would result to us in America, if an unguided humane sentiment were to dictate our course. Where our correspondent errs is in the belief that the S. L. P. position on the question of immigration is the dictation of sentiment. Where our correspondent errs is in failing to see that, intent though he be in allowing reason to guide, the fact is that he allows his own eyes of guidance to be darkened by appearances.

The principle,—"Proletarians of all countries, unite!"—is not the product of sentiment. It is the product of the numerous solid facts—theoretical and practical—which must be kept in mind.

First—The seemingly better wages and better conditions the immigrant finds in America do retard the progress of the Revolution. It follows that it would be desirable to avoid such retardation. But it does not follow that, because a thing is desirable, therefore it can be done, or that the attempt must be beneficial. The remedy may prove worse than the disease. This consideration leads to the next ones—

Second—Experience teaches that economic error is fortified by false political tactics. It is important to purge the proletariat from the economic errors that capitalism inoculates them with. These economic errors can only be fortified by an anti-immigration agitation. For one thing, such agitation fatedly rivets the proletariat to some party or other of capitalism. The proletarian, who is induced to strain against immigration, is thereby induced to vote for a party of capitalism that promises to restrict immigration. He will support such a party as the only practical thing to do, seeing that such a party has to-day a chance of election, while a party of Socialism has none. By so much a party of Revolution ham-strings its own and only mission—the agitation, education and organization for the Revolution, clip and clear, without any of the temporary demands which properly belong to the economic Movement, however revolutionary the same may be.

Third—A further evil result of anti-immigration agitation is the fomenting of the sufficiently deep-rooted racial prejudices. For every ounce of benefit that would accrue from a really successful anti-immigration agitation ten pounds, at least, of injury would be done on this head.

Fourth—As a consequence of the Second consideration, anti-immigration agitation must have for its fatedly fatal effect the prolongation of the delusion that—in a country like America, where Capital and Labor face each other without, as in Europe, the lingering remnants of feudalism—there is anything of practical consequence to be squeezed for Labor from the capitalist political burg; and the equally, if not even more fatal delusion, that the emancipation of the proletariat can be the work of a political legislative act—a delusion that breeds the female centipede, the pure and simple "physical forcist," or "direct actionist," or "autonomous dynamiter," as he variously styles himself.

Fifth—Anti-immigration agitation rivets proletarian ignorance upon the vital fact that, the wage slave being a merchandise, his price is bound to be regulated by a World's Market—just like leather or wheat.

Sixth—The day of Chinese Walls is gone by. The world is man's. No attempt to raise barriers against the stream can be of real benefit for the Working Class—the make-believe barriers result beneficially only for the Oscar Strauses, who earn distinction by showing how the barrier can be flanked, and for the Sargents, who serve as the Labor-Mask for the Strauses to have a free hand, and who receive little jobs for their work of treachery.

Accordingly—without enumerating any more reasons, though many more can be cited—even if the agitation be successful it can be successful only in appearance, while in point of fact the success is purchased at too dear a price. It is like swallowing a cat so that she may swallow the mouse that got into a man's stomach.

The human race is one. This is not sentiment it is a robust fact that none may ignore. In point of biology, environment is the determining factor. Heredity, so-called, is but transmitted environment, that subsequent environment can modify, alter and wipe out. In point of sociology, the best way to help ourselves is to help others, less happily environed than ourselves, by improving their environment. If we do not, they will drag down ours, whether we keep them at home or not. Enlightened selfishness is humanity with guiding eyes unpunched. Thus the Marxian device—"Proletarians of all countries, unite!"—is planted upon biologic truth, and upon sociologic wisdom.

"Unrestricted immigration," while accompanied with temporary depressing effects, is the only safe principle—it is a necessary beacon for lasting improvement and social emancipation.

Our correspondent's article will be found elsewhere in this issue.

ST. LOUIS AWAKE

ORGANIZER BUSY AND HOLDING SUCESSFUL MEETINGS.

Spreading Party Literature and Making Plans to Secure New Readers for Press—Missouri to Be Organized—Fakirs Lashed in Open Meetings—Preliminaries to the Opening of the National Campaign.

St. Louis, Mo., December 27.—The readers of our press will, we think, be pleased to hear something from Section St. Louis. When our delegate from the last National Convention returned and gave his report, a number of our members handed in their resignation, leaving but a small number of loyal members in the section, which worked very hard to get signatures to get our candidate on the official ballot. It developed that our candidate was enjoined by the S. P. on account of an existing law which reads:—That no party should use the name, or part of the name of any other party already in existence. Another excuse was that about 400 signatures were thrown out as illegal. The Party being without the necessary funds could not do otherwise than accept the conditions as they were.

However, our members watched conditions closely, and kept the ground prepared for the future agitation. Last spring a German Branch was organized, with a membership of about 30. We also got in closer touch with the Hungarian Federation; a city central committee was organized for the purpose of carrying on agitation; also for the purpose of establishing headquarters for the Party, all of which is now progressing. At the same time a fund has been collected for the purpose of maintaining an organizer for St. Louis and vicinity. As Section St. Louis was lacking of good speakers, correspondence was carried on with the N. E. C. and with speakers throughout the country, and finally we secured Henry Jager of New York for one month at least and, if possible, for another.

We now have with us Comrade Jager, who is doing excellent work. A special meeting was held November 28th, when Jager arrived here, for the purpose of laying our plans for a successful campaign. The first meeting was held in Dewey Hall which was very successful. Jager is an excellent speaker. When the meeting was closed many intelligent questions were asked and a collection was taken up, which amounted to $7.00. The meetings during the week have not been marked with a good success, but at every meeting held on Sunday our halls were packed. We have now rented Lightstones Hall at 11 and Franklin Ave., for the rest of the Sundays which Jager will remain with us. This is the center of the city, and the heart of the working class district. The meeting of Sunday, December 15th, was especially successful, the subject of the speaker being: "The Scab," which was handed very skillfully. Maybe the organized scabbery of the A. F. of L. didn't get it. The enthusiasm was shown by the request of the speaker, that the audience should not take up much of his time by applauding. A good deal of literature was sold and as we have adopted a new plan for the getting of new subs to our press, undoubtedly St. Louis will fall in line with a good number of readers for the Daily and Weekly People. The other organs are not being neglected. You may also hear in the near future that a Jewish branch has been launched. Those people have been in love with political action in the past, but ever since Jager is in the city, a great deal of activity is shown by them.

Up to this time the members of the S. P. have boycotted our meetings, so we issued a leaflet announcing the subject of the speaker at the next meeting would be:—Does the S. P. represent the interest of the Working Class? These leaflets were spread broadcast and the capitalist papers gave also a little space, and this brought them to their knees. Their former candidate for Mayor, Wm. Brandt, and another shining light, Hildbrandt, better known as the "Union Label Worship Builder," with about 15 more members came to our hall undoubtedly for the purpose of downing our speaker. But when they heard some of the evidence from our Party organs which Jager put before them, it proved too much for them. Hildebrandt went to the proprietor of the hall and told him that a speaker like Jager would ruin the reputation of his place and he should take it away from us.

The proprietor came up and listened to the speaker at least twenty minutes and satisfied himself that no such action was necessary. Jager stated that, when he was through speaking, any one could have the floor for the purpose of disproving his statements.

The S. P. members knew quite well that they would be unable to do so, so they resorted to the tactics of interrupting the speaker continuously, through which they expected to throw the meeting into a turmoil, thereby escaping further lashing. Not succeeding in that, they had to wait till the

(Continued on page 6.)

HOLDING ITS OWN

GOLDFIELD W. F. M. STILL MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

(Special Correspondence.)

Goldfield, Nev., December 18.—Up to this date the Western Federation of Miners is holding its own in the present struggle and have been able to lay up two or three tricks to their credit.

When the announcement was made that troops were on their way to Goldfield, and up to the time of their actual arrival, nearly everyone outside of the few knowing ones believed it to be simply a canard concocted by the daily press in the cause of sensationalism. When it proved otherwise, their incredulity was changed to surprise, and from that to deep murmurs of indignation.

Gov. Sparks was vigorously condemned for his action in ordering troops when there was no cause for so doing, there being absolutely no trouble or disturbance in the camp.

It is the common talk that at the time the order was issued Sparks was a guest of several prominent mine owners, including Guggenheim's representative, Senator Nixon, George Wingfield, and others. While this dinner was in progress a telegram arived from Washington addressed to Gov. Sparks, the contents of which stated that the administration would sanction the order of troops. At the right psychological moment this telegram was presented to the governor, and it is needless to say the scheme worked beautifully. Gov. Sparks, who, it is alleged, was intoxicated at the time (not only with the honor given him of clinking glasses with such a distinguished coterie of mine barons, but also as a result of a too close inspection of the wine when it possessed the rubicund glow, for both of which he has a fulsome partiality) was easily prevailed upon to issue the nefarious order.

The first evening of the troops' arrival many of the soldiers who were permitted to take in the town fraternized generally with the Federation boys. The latter gave them a good time and before the night was over many of the boys in blue were swearing allegiance to the miners' cause.

The first disappointment met by the mine owners was the refusal of Col. Reynolds, in charge of the troops, either to establish a military post (which, as everyone knows can be done only by Congressional action), or declare the camp under martial law.

Failing in this, they sent for their willing and servile tool, Gov. Sparks, thinking that the latter's persuasive powers would have some effect upon the doughty colonel. In this, however, they reckoned without their host, for it is rumored that at this meeting there was a pronounced clash and even the wine-fumed brain of the governor was receptive enough to tumble to the fact that there would be no monkeying with Uncle Sam's band wagon while Col. Reynolds held the reins.

The next disappointment met by the mine owners was the refusal of Col. Reynolds to furnish guard for the mines.

Only one property has made any pretension of starting work so far, and very few men have reported for duty—two of these, I regret to say, being Federation men. The union had pickets out and the latter succeeded in persuading twelve—all married men—to quit work. If the troops continue to remain neutral, and the mine owners do not resort to their usual cowardly and murderous tactics by blowing up some of the properties with the aid of Pinkerton spies, who are beginning to swarm over the camp like flies around a molasses hogshead, it is quite evident that the mine owners will have a hard time getting men. Ten of the men who went to work were dummies placed there, it is said, by the miners themselves to secure evidence against the mine owners for violating a Nevada statute in discriminating against any labor organization when employing men. Efforts will be made at once, it is stated, to get this law declared unconstitutional by the mine owners.

The pusilanimous whine set up by the mine owners and also the extraordinary tactics folowed by Col. Reynolds in refusing to stultify his sense of justice and manhood by allowing himself and men to be used as cat's paws in enforcing the contemptible scheme outlined by the mine owners (the object being to destroy the W. F. of M.) brought the great (?) and only Funston upon the scene in double-quick time. This pompous individual of Boloman-killing fame proceeded to square himself with the class who pay him to shoot down defenceless men and women, by stating that the "situation looked exceedingly grave," and issued reports which were contradictory to those of Col. Reynolds. In a recent interview he spewed out the following threat: "If the troops are called upon to act they will act promptly and summarily, and when they get through, Goldfield will not need troops for another fifty years." Just how this theatrical boaster proposes to carry into execution this threat he does not state. Probably in his omnipotence he may decide with a wave of his mighty arm to send us all "glimmering to the realm of things that were."

Let us thank heaven, however, that for the present he has removed himself from the camp and retired to his social functions and dress parades. Col. Reynolds is left in charge, and from his actions up to the time of Funston's arrival, he has shown that he possesses more tact and judgment in his little finger than this Philippine upstart does in his whole hide. He has so far, at least, refrained from making any wild statements tending to arouse the passions of either side.

The commission sent by President Roosevelt is at work taking testimony. It is announced the commission is not here to arbitrate but simply to get information and report back to Washington.

There is a growing ueasiness among the employes of the railroads running into Goldfield, and it is openly asserted that they will refuse to handle ore mined by non-union labor.

Up to the date of this writing, notwithstanding the factions existing in the Goldfield union, the latter is evincing a strength and solidarity which is sending the cold chills down the spinal column of the Mine Owners' Association. They imagined their well-laid plan was simply invincible and it would be like taking candy from children. But "man proposes and God disposes," and they have yet to learn that the members of Goldfield Union No. 220—the majority of whom bathed their breasts in the class-conscious fires of Coeur d'Alene, Cripple Creek and other struggles of the W. F. of M. against their arrogant masters, have no trace of puerility in their make up and are very much alive to the situation.

Chas. H. Ross.

Goldfield, December 25.—The Mine Operators' Association are having a report circulated to the effect that the miners' union is secreting arms and ammunition in the basement of the Miners' Union Hospital. Acting upon this rumor, an investigation has been started, and if the report proves true the arms will be confiscated by the authorities.

The citizens declare that the operators are starting their old schemes again in order to keep the troops; they also declare that if any arms or ammunition be found it will be such as have been smuggled there by operators' agents themselves.

Goldfield, Nev., December 28.—The labor situation at Goldfield has seen no change since the word came that troops would be ordered back to San Francisco on December 30. The mine owners apparently have been playing a waiting game. Only one mine, the Combination, has been working, and that with only a half force.

After doing all within their power to bribe and mislead men, in the hope to have them scab in Goldfield, the mine owners, through one of their servants, Secretary Erb, stated to-day that the operators' association had waited as long as it intended to for local men to go to work, intending to give them the "preference," and would begin immediately to bring in strike breakers from outside camps, where there are thousands of men thrown out of work.

Spokane, December 28.—"The power of the Western Federation of Miners is completely broken at Goldfield, and in that mining camp, at least, the organization will have to go out of business." So boasts Wilson S. Swain, assistant general manager for the Thiele detective agency, who returned from Goldfield a day or two ago.

"Goldfield and vicinity," said Swain, "very closely approximate life in the original mining camps. While the miners have kept their shooting irons under cover, the lawless element, which has no connection with the strike, is still busy shooting each other up.

(Continued on page 6.)

DENVER'S GREATEST PRIVATE PENITENTIARY

By L. L., Denver, Colo.

The facts presented herein are an exact copy of the rules and regulations controlling the wage slaves of an institution that calls itself a dry goods store—and a great wonder to the city of Denver.

It proves itself, in its treatment of its employes, to be a great private prison.

RULE No. 1.

"All employes are requested to carefully register their number on the time-clock and be in their department ready for business by 8 o'clock a. m. sharp, *except when it is their early week, when they are required to register and be in their department by 7:45 a. m. sharp.*

"One employe registering for another is positively forbidden.

"The payroll will be made up absolutely according to the time recorded by the registering clock. For failure to register in the morning or at noon, the employe will be marked absent by the timekeeper.

"Employes who are frequently absent from duty without proper or reasonable excuse will be liable to discharge. When it is necessary to remain away on account of illness, notice must be sent if possible to the head of department."

Oh, but aren't these capitalists a great bunch for law and order, upholders and benefactors? While laws grace the statute books against working employes over 60 hours a week, here in "Denver's Greatest" the wage slaves are forced to hustle in before the regular time, and I know of two other large institutions where Denver's "prominent," the owners, make their clerks come in as early as 7 o'clock in the morning, and state that those selling goods at that early hour will be given 5 per cent. on such sales (at law-breaking hours).

Those clerks who do this early hour business, from 7 o'clock in the morning, are all members of Max Morris's retail clerks' union, and the honorable Max Morris, Secretary, has his office within a stone's throw of these great institutions.

This time clock gets out of order accidentally on purpose in favor of the "benefactors," with the result that some wage slaves are docked for the "good of the service," although the only thing that was late was the mechanism of this artificial timekeeper. And while the welfare of the clerks is filling the "minds" (pockets) of the employer, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Wage Slave are being docked a half day's salary for forgetting to ring up on the clock, although they are slaving over thirteen hours this same day for the honorable profit squeezer!

They can't have much left out of their salary, after the owner gets the half day's pay and fines and dues paid to the Clerks' Store Association, that is treasureed and trusteed by the company. The Store Association does not allow cash girls or cash boys to become members, but this clause allows "salesmen or salesladies" who make salaries of $4.50 per, to pay dues of 25 cents a month, with the privilege of not receiving any benefits for sickness or death after leaving the store's employ. Not one cent can they get for what they sink in ,unless they stay in the store so long they either get sick or die there.

RULE 2.

"Employes who are continually late or tardy, without reasonable excuse, after having been cautioned the second time, will be liable to discharge."

That rule doesn't apply to or affect the slave driver who is busy with society functions.

RULE No. 3.

"Under all circumstances, without exception, the side door must be used as entrance and exit.

"Employes an entering and leaving the building will do so quietly. Do not run, laugh or talk loudly."

There is an instance where the workers prove their "individuality," with restrictions on their lungs.

RULE No. 4.

"Sixty minutes will be allowed for noonday lunch, except on busy days, when employes may be required to take shorter time."

Such rules do not affect the lunch and dinner hours of the boss.

RULE No. 5.

"Employes will not visit each other during business hours."

Here is where they are made to stick for hours on one spot, without being barred like prisoners caged; but of course this doesn't prevent the bosses from making the young lady employes to come and visit them during "business" hours.

RULE No. 18.

"Saleswomen are expected to dress in black. The exception may be white waists worn with black skirts."

That kind of dress places them in mourning for their sins.

RULE No. 19.

"Assignment of salaries for the purpose of borrowinng moey is absolutely forbidden."

How can they assign money out of their great salaries of $4.50 per, and what kind of conditions are they residing under when they have to go borrowing money, perhaps because they don't happen to be officials of banks or insurance company senators.

HORSES.

"Horses are to be treated humanely. Report sickness or lameness at once. Hitching and blanketing horses will be done by driver. Horses will not be driven out of alley faster than a walk. Upon returning to barn, horses will be allowed to walk at least the last four blocks before reaching barn."

Behold the care taken of the horses, which the bosses consider their property, which they value more than the lives of their wage slaves who risk health and cripple their limbs in the bosses' employ.

This is the condition which the craft unions of the American Federation of Labor call brotherly love.

Let us jump on the field where these labor misleading crooks hold sway today, and flash upon them the light of the truth and education of the Industrial Workers of the World.

ITEMS

Views of a New Englander on The Goldfield Disturbances and Other Things.

Providence, R. I., December 21.—Roosevelt's order to withdraw troops seems to me to have a string on it. Dec. 30th is the date the soldiers are to leave. You need no especial amount of brains to reason that in ten days the mine owners could do much damage to property, the power line for instance, or to a few outbuildings, etc. It is imperative that the men on strike do no overt act, or put themselves in a position to be accused of wrong-doing. Cool, calm, deliberate action on the part of the leaders will prevent trouble, tho' I fear the Pinkerton agents. Still the President's desire for a third term may stay even that despicable outfit.

Isn't Roosevelt a friend of labor, tho'! A clever actor, he plays to the gallery.

* * *

Fall River mills shut down for 16 days, so rumor says.

* * *

I attended the Unity Conference held last Tuesday evening at No. 81 Dyer St. I asked mysbelf after it was all over, "Why is an S. P.?" The arguments put forth by the disciples of "Humpty" Hannigan lacked but one essential—common sense. Would I had the pen of "Junius" to excoriate these misleaders of the working class! One intelligent(?) exponent of Marxian Socialism told us "climatic differences" had to do with tactics. He stated that in some countries a man might stab you in the back in the heat of passion, so you must use different tactics when approaching one of the Latin race than you would when tackling a Norwegian. Wasn't that deep? As Capitalism uses the same tactics in robbing the worker, with but one result, his or her enslavement, as I understand it, there is but one way in which to educate the workers. It is to impress upon their minds that, whether Italians, Norwegians, Mexicans, Japanese or Americans, they are, when working for wages, wage slaves, and their only "way out" is the grasping of that fact, and the taking over the means of production, distribution and transportation. Now, this will be brought about, in the writer's opinion, if the workers are organized industrially. That is, the electrical workers should be organized as one body from the chief engineer to the ordinary laborer. The clothing workers, likewise. In short, the workers would be as brothers, or comrades instead of being deadly enemies as they are now.

* * *

The number of voters means nothing. The number of thinkers means everything.

E. A. See.

A DROP IN THE HOUSE.

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JAPAN IN KOREA

How the Island Empire Proposes to Exploit Korea and at the Same Time Find an Outlet for Its Surplus Population.

From "Taiyo," Tokio, Japan.

There are many tracts of arable land left unused in Korea. It is, however, not to be expected that the existing wild lands there will be fully cultivated if they are left to the natives. Here in Japan the population is yearly increasing and the demand for food is proportionately becoming greater. Not a few enlightened persons in Japan have been thus arguing it most advisable to send a well-qualified and diligent section of the superfluous population to Korea and at the same time induce the Koreans to improve their agricultural methods. A number of prominent members of the two houses and influential business men, coonected with the Oriental Association (Toyo Kyokai), headed by General Marquis Katsura, ex-Premier, now propose the establishment of a big colonization company to be known as Toyo Takushoku Kaisha, or Oriental Colonization Company, the object of which is to engage in enterprises necessary for agricultural and colonization purposes and to provide the requisite funds.

A circular issued by the promoters of the above company says that in consequence of the new agreement between Japan and Korea, "Japan's responsibility to guide and develop Korea and bless Korea with benefits of civilization had become decidedly greater." The development of the national resources in Korea will insure the independence of the Korean Treasury, which is now largely dependent upon Japan for the execution of administrative, judicial and financial improvements, and simultaneously promote the welfare of the Koreans and furnish the Japanese with goods produced by their own countrymen.

The transfer of a portion of the superfluous population of Japan to Korea to engage in agriculture there will be a very quick way of developing Korea's productive industry, increasing her revenue and encouraging the growth of commerce and industry. Japan's population is yearly increasing by 600,000. On the other hand, out of the total area of Korea of 21,413,000 cho* (roughly 52,477,000 acres), the land at present cultivated is only 1,800,000 cho (4,441,000 acres), i. e., only 8.5 per cent. Nevertheless, the soil in Koreaa is comparatively fertile and great tracts of arable land are unused. The company proposes to improve agricultural methods in Korea and to increase irrigating facilities. Taking 15 per cent. of the total area as arable, it stands at 3,212,000 cho. Deducting therefrom 1,800,000 cho already cultivated, there still remains 1,412,000 cho. If one half thereof is used for rice fields and the others half form farms, there will be crops annually raised amounting in value to over 160,000,000 yen, i. e., at the yield of 15 yen from one tan** of rice fields and 8 yen from one tan of farmland. If further improvements are made, the profits would probably go beyond this expectation.

For the agricultural development of Korea the transfer of organized Japanese immigrants of a higher grade than those already there is thought to be imperative. For this purpose it is advisable at the same time to co-operate with or assist suitable natives. In order to expedite the carrying out of this scheme the creation of a colonial bank is proposed.

The details of the above program remain to be settled and the actual commencement of the work outlined will probably take place in a year. It is, however, safe to state that the scheme is unequivocally supported by Resident-General Prince Ito and not a few political leaders in Japan, including Marquis Inouye. The promoters of the company include Baron Hirata, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Viscount Okabe. Ex-Premier Marquis Katsura, who accompanied the Crown Prince of Japan on his tour to Korea, is believed to be the moving spirit in the scheme.

The Nagamori program mooted years ago, for the cultivation of wild lands in Korea turned out a failure, but the prospect for the realization of the idea initiated by the Oriental Colonization Company is apparently bright. The required tracts of lands will be purchased by the company from the Korean government at a reasonable price and be rented to Japanese settlers in small holdings. The settlers may finally acquire those tracts on the installment plan and become so-called peasant proprietors. The immediate objective of the company is Korea, but it will probably extend its scope beyond the Yaul in due course.

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* Cho is 10 tan—108,000 square feet.

** Tan is 10,800 square feet, or about one-quarter of an acre.

I. W. W. IN NEW YORK

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD CONCLUDES SESSIONS.

Much Important Work Done—Outlook for Industrial Unionism Very Bright—G. E. B. Members Express Their Views As to the Situation.

For the first time in its history, the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. met in New York. The opening of the session was celebrated with the affair of Sunday last. Yesterday the committe finished the business before it and the members returned to their respective fields of labor.

General Secretary-Treasurer Trautmann issued the following statement as to the work done at this session: A definition was made of the scope of National Industrial Unions, to be organized as sub-divisions of Industrial Departments. Complete agreement was reached on this point, after which plans were formulated for the calling of a convention of textile workers, there being the requisite number of men and women engaged in that trade organized in the I. W. W. to render necessary the formation of a National Industrial Union. A manifesto will be issued to the textile workers and a convention is called for May 1, to be held in Paterson, N. J.

It is stated, furthermore, that enough lumbermen are organized to warrant the establishment of a National Industrial Union in that industry. A convention will be held in August for this purpose.

Plans are being made to organize two other important industries. The telegraph and telephone workers are also being brought into the fold. Other matters were discussed among them being the placing of organizers and the constitution. The workers, says Trautmann, are ripe for the I. W. W.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon members of the I. W. W. to abstain from making the meetings of locals the scene of disputes regarding political parties which claim to represent the working class on the political field. These differences are to be settled in the respective political organizations, with the object of having carried into effect the declaration embodied in the Preamble, that the unification of the workers on the political field is to be desired.

G. E. B. member Rudolph Katz states that he spoke in Philadelphia before several unions of textile workers, at present independent. Several opponents of Industrial Unionism were present at these meetings, it being their object to pick a quarrel. When it became evident that the audience, as a whole, was with the I. W. W., the trouble didn't materialize.

B. H. Williams goes directly from New York to Philadelphia and will stay there for some time. It is expected that his work will show results for the I. W. W.

On the occasion of one of his visits to Scranton, Katz spoke to the coal miners at a meeting arranged by the I. W. W. local at Old Forge. In that district the outlook is splendid. At one time, the United Mine Workers had a membership estimated at 92,000. This has dwindled to practically nothing and at a mass meeting arranged by the Civic-Federation-John-Mitchell organization, the attendance, including the speaker, was five.

Yates, of New Bedford, reports progress for the propaganda of Industrial Unionism among the shoe workers in New England. Organizer Thompson spoke before several locals in Lynn, Mass., and it is expected that this will lead up to the formation of a National Industrial Union in the near future.

Yates tells an amusing story in connection with the work of Polish Organizer Woebert, who was told by a boss baker who employs three or four men, that he would like to join the I. W. W. Woebert replied that he, the boss-baker, could not become a member of the local, but, seeing that he was friendly to the organization, the I. W. W. would organize his shop.

"That will never do!" exclaimed the "friend" of Industrial Unionism. "If you do that my men will be asking for higher wages and shorter hours and I couldn't stand that."

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A SHAVIAN SATIRE

That Is Keen and Cutting Though Its Author Fears It May Be Taken for a Joke.

There are people who consider G. Bernard Shaw a prophet; some there be who think him a philosopher; others again dismiss him as a freak. I am not sure but that the distinguished gentleman is a compound of all three—the proportions, though, being unequal. But however it may be as to just what G. Bernard himself is, he must be given credit with getting off a good thing once in a while, and one of his latest good things is to be found in the December issue of *Everybody's Magazine*.

The good thing referred to is an article portraying the American people as "A Nation of Villagers." In the opening sentences Shaw declares that the Trusts have revealed the political imbecility of the nation and that, despite all our boasting, "neither ordinary security nor liberty are up to the monarchical standard of Central Europe." Further along Shaw says: "The worst horrors of the child slavery which disgraced Lancashire a hundred years ago are present facts in the Carolina cotton mills and the Pennsylvania collieries, although the remedy discovered by England is as well known to civilization as chloroform or limited liability." We would not hold from this that child labor is not to be found in England to-day, but we must admit that the indictment that he brings against child labor and the seeming "inability" to handle the question is a true one.

Speaking of our municipalities Shaw says: "I have only to point my finger at them and pass on; everybody will know what I mean," and he recalls that some years ago he advocated that "American cities should be managed from Europe by committees of capable Europeans trained in municipal affairs."

Shaw thinks that Americans are densely ignorant of their own country—childish to the extreme of the simple New England villager—that is, they have been and are ignorant of the tremendous changes that have been going on all around them. "A year or two ago, however, it suddenly occurred to them that the village shopkeeper was in difficulties." The Trust was to blame, put the Trust in the stocks but the Trust is too strong and the stocks too small.

"Like all villagers, the American believes all he sees in the papers, and sums up all social peril under the heads of Anarchism and Free Love. He feels that he must take steps to put down these two heresies. Accordingly, he asks everybody who wants to come to America the two questions: Are you an Anarchist? Are you a polygamist? And the emigrant's reply is, 'Certainly not, sir. I assure you I would not think of such a thing,' whereupon America solemnly says, 'Then you may come in.'" The effect of this childish precaution, observes Shaw, is "not to exclude Anarchists and Free Lovers, but to make sure that they will be liars as well." The profligate nobleman with his steam yacht carrying its cargo of ladies is not held up, and "you manufacture Free Love at home on such a scale that I can buy it in any American city as easily as I can buy a typewriter; whilst as for Anarchism, the American Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court and by popular opinion is simply a charter of Anarchism in its worst form of industrial Laissez Faire, or Let It Rip. If you point out these facts to an American, he first puts you in the stocks for mentioning improper subjects, and then thanks Heaven that America is purified and protected from all such Old World filth by these two straight questions to all comers: Are you an Anarchist? Are you a polygamist?"

We can see the American choler rise at the question Shaw puts, viz., "What are we Europeans to do with such a people? How are we to govern them?" A sort of anti-Monroe doctrine, he declares ,is necessary to the world's welfare, and by it all the Americans are to be disfranchised and declared incapable, while Europe takes over the task of regulating and governing us.

What follows is "tuffer" yet: "But as Europe is not prepared to take America in hand, hoping, perhaps, that Japan will save it the trouble—" This in the face of the fleet that has sailed on its "peaceful" mission!

Shaw points out that in vain does the small man—hard-working and God-fearing as he may be—in vain does he struggle against the Trust, brigand, tyrant, octopus or Bluebeard that it is. And even thus there is no evidence that the village shopkeeper (the small man) is not as wicked, relatively to his opportunity, as the Trust brigands. "Your railway bosses may—in fact, they do—make railway traveling in America more dangerous than war; but the village shopkeeper cannot provide you with railways; a wagon once a month to the nearest country town is the best he can do for you."

We have four alternatives, says Shaw: 1, Give up railway traveling; 2, if you can afford it, insure against accident, and grin and bear it if you can't; 3, impose conditions of public safety; or 4, nationalize the railways as most European countries do. No. 1 he pronounces ridiculous; 3 requires a stronger government than a lot of villagers who are all anarchists at heart can produce; 4 requires not only a powerful government but highly capable administrative departments of permanent civil servants. No. 2 is what is left and he thinks that with other industries the case is the same, more or less.

America is mastered by its industries, governed by its Trusts. "A million and three quarter American children are being debauched, murdered, sweated as no horse can be sweated in a London street without the arrest of the sweater by the police, but it is a comfort to forget all about it, and to rejoice in asserting the determination of America to keep her family life pure by sending Mr. Comstock with a force of police to seize on the usual annual exhibition of ordinary drawings made by students in an art school from statues and undraped models." This should cut deep into the hides of our Philistines—cut deep, because it is true.

"The press is no help, because the villagers are too simple-minded to run a newspaper, and must take those which the Trust provides them." With biting satire Shaw points out that we can ask the "village postmistress" to read all the printed matter that goes through her hands and not deliver anything that is wrong. Of course nothing that is harmful—to the Trusts goes through, for the Trusts appoint the village postmistress.

Shaw thinks that even Teddy is too much of a dreamer to be a fit president of the U. S. He invites him to cross the Atlantic and enjoy life in some comparatively civilized country, while as his sucessor he names "America's epitome, the Villager of Villagers—Mr. Anthony Comstock." "All Americans who are not criminals or artists are Comstocks, and are proud of it."

Shaw confesses that he writes with a sort of desperate levity but it is because he feels how useless it is to attempt to explain the matter in an American magazine. This, as he in a measure explains, is due to the possibility of those who might meet his discussion setting up the utterly irrelevant and trivial question whether or not he was serious. In this article Shaw is serious, desperately serious, despite his "desperate levity." It is sometimes a man's own fault that he is not always taken seriously and clownishness is not unobserved, even by villagers.

J. H.

A FALSE IDEA

The Notion That, Because of His Wealth the Capitalist Is Superior to the Producer.

Three generations ago two men started life under the same conditions. To-day the descendant of one is a millionaire and employs the other man's descendant; therefore, this latter man who wants to be fair holds that the rich man's wealth is a result of superior ability. To this man, the Socialist theories emanate from envy.

Let us probe this alleged superiority.

The capitalist is not a direct producer but he increases the social productiveness when he spends his energy in applying capital to its legitimate end, viz., to further present production.

Let us now see if this entitles him to such a large proportion of the collectively produced wealth. We will compare him with his fellow men. Here is the inventor who concentrates his energy on his problems, which, when solved, result in a saving of labor to mankind, that is, an increase of the social productiveness; here is the laborer who subordinates his whole life to his work, sacrifices his sight, hearing, limbs, life itself, to create this social wealth; here is the scientist who devotes his life to furthering man's intelligence, and the educator who develops it. They increase the social productiveness, for intelligence is the element of progress.

Is the capitalist's service to society greater than that of his fellow men? Is not his alleged superiority simply an abuse of power?

His function in the social body requires that the control of capital be vested in him; and as he beholds the vast amount of wealth produced by this means he conceives the superstitious idea that he is the incarnation of capital and what capital (the accumulated stock of the product of former labor) does in furthering present production is HIS work.

It is now up to the collective intelligence to remove that false impression by taking to itself the power to control and dispense that which itself has created.

Marie Miller.

Providence, R. I.

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Under this head we shall publi standing advertisements of Secti headquarters, or other permanent a nouncements. The charge will be fi dollars a year for five lines.

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Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. meets every alternate Sunday at 356 O tario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) t floor, at 3 P. M.

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KNOW THYSELF!

WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN, WHEN WILL YOU REALIZE THAT UNDER CAPITALISM YOU ARE NOT PERSONS, BUT COMMODITIES?

There is an adage extant which has it that "a man at forty is either a fool or a physician." Inasmuch as the blemishes and brutalities of capitalism have fixed the workers' average age at about thirty years, and, consequently, cut the vast majority off fully ten years before the period of mature medical wisdom or otherwise, some may imagine the maxim has no concern for the working class. But that is a mistake, principally because of the fact that its grain of truth teaches knowledge to be late and slowly acquired. It is also advisable to correct any misconceptions that our organ intends to seriously compete with any of the journals or scattered columns that specifically point out to the physical wrecks of capitalism the methods by which they can transform themselves into Hackenschmidts; except in so far as by showing the healthy effects that will follow from the social revolution, the *Socialist* is truly a "health" journal. Nevertheless, having in view their average age and the hard conditions of their lives, the workers must needs in some measure be physicians long before forty. Hence that precept of the ancients—by no means confined to matters hygienic—"Know thyself."

Daring philosophers exist, and have existed, who cheerfully define man as a "rational animal," but observation and experience rather makes us concur with the great Englishman, John Locke, who says that we are not born with innate knowledge, but only with power and faculties, the exercise of which, by study, practice, and education, at last entitles us to be called "rational," just as, on the other hand, the neglect of these powers and potentialities leaves us no better than "naturals." Therefore, it is no impertinent assumption of superior wisdom on the part of those who have trained and exercised their understandings in, say, the political and economic spheres, when they take upon themselves the task of instructing their fellows, who, through many reasons, lack the necessary information.

Now, fellow-workers, lest you should be incredously staggered at our oft-repeated assertion that you are not a man or a woman, but a thing, a commodity, an article of merchandise, you have to bear in mind in company with your mistaken conception of "patriotism," that appearances are deceptive. Modern psychologists are agreed on this point as much as ancient Stoics, whose philosophy was largely based on this fact. Without having the same purpose as this article, one of the illustrated papers once cleverly depicted man's liability to be deceived. It showed a "limb of the law" awakening, with the X-rays of his lantern, one who had dined not wisely but too well, and who had sunk to rest upon his own or some one else's doorstep. Hailing the phenomenon with genuine conviction and delight, the befogged one exclaimed that it was "the mosh magnifishal sunrise I've ever seen."

"But I'm not and never have been drunk," you cry. Well despite that fact, and also that you are a militant member of the anti-alcohol party, we submit that you ARE drunk, in the sense so much insisted on by your organization. You are drunk, *i.e.*, "poisoned" by your capitalist study and education, and the clean, clear-headed "Socialist" is right in assuring you that you are a Thing and not a human being. Nay, your position is worse than that, for you are a living organic, conscious, sensitive Thing, which is infinitely worse than an inorganic, lifeless, dead commodity that it is never conscious of any treatment meted out to it. That which constitutes you a commodity and proves our contention is the fact that the worker's comfort and personality, howsoever magnetic the latter may be, are not of any account when the capitalist can displace his or hers labor-power by machine introduction or cheaper labor-power, native or foreign. But, above all, you will best realize your commodity status and function in society by learning that your labor-power, the piece of merchandise that is so earnestly coveted by the parasite class, has a price and value governed by the same laws which fix the value of inorganic, lifeless commodities. By studying the Marxian pamphlet, "Wage Labor and Capital," the workers will learn that the VALUE of all commodities, including that species of commodity called labor-power, is fixed by its cost of production. The PRICE of a commodity is fixed by the degree of supply and demand for the commodity and the competition between buyers and sellers. Thus value and price are not the same things, except under certain circumstances, which the following citation from "Value, Price, and Profit" shows to be "at the moment when supply and demand equilibrate each other, and therefore cease to act, the *market price coincides with its real value*, with the standard price round which its market prices oscillate." Thus the value of the commodity labor-power is its cost of production which "amounts to the cost of the laborer's subsistence and propagation." Or, to speak more plainly, that value is what is commonly called "a living wage."

But alas! the worker does not get his *value*, but only his *price*. Now price, as was said, is fixed by competition, and by a threefold competition at that! A competition amongst the sellers of a commodity for the sale and the market; a competition amongst the purchasers; a competition, lastly, between buyers and sellers; and throughout all this competition cheapness figures largely as the grand object of the contest.

Now in such a fight how does the helpless worker fare, when he offers his commodity labor-power, for sale to the capitalist class buyers, to whom he is compelled to go in order that he and his family may live, as the capitalists have monopolized the factories, land, and other means of subsistence? Well, the inevitable result of the fierce competition in the workers' ranks is that the *price* of his labor-power commodity, *i.e.*, his wages, sinks far below the *value* of his labor-power. The competition between the capitalist buyers of the commodity labor-power is practically non-existent, when it is borne in mind that there is always a permanent unemployed army of workers and also that every single advertised vacant situation is applied for by labor-power sellers in numbers that range up to hundreds and even thousands.

So that the last phase of this competition, that between buyers and sellers, conducted under "freedom of contract" rules, it is a mere farce, owing, as above mentioned, to the terrible rivalry in the army of the wealth producers, compelling them to acept wages that mean a sort of living death.

It is patent that our cut-throat warfare among the workers is the cause of their miserable fate, the elimination of that cause by unionism will abolish its effects and benefit the toilers. And this was dimly grasped by the first trade unionists, and led to the formation of their unions. But they only dimly saw this fact by a kind of intuition, just as everything had at first a crude existence, like language and reasoning before the sciences of grammar and logic were discovered. Unionism is a necessity for the workers in the light of everyday experience and scientific Socialist economic analysis, but the crude, original, pure and simple trades unionism, often exposed in our columns, is unscientific, out-of-date, and, consequently, corrupt and ineffective, and therefore must give place to a new form of unionism that is soundly based on scientific Socialist principles; that IS up-to-date; a unionism that will be one universal workers' union, whose members shall be class-conscious Socialists. They must be Socialists, because Socialism means the abolition of the political and economic monopoly which drives the labor-power possessors to sell it and themselves, into the wage-slavery imposed upon them by the capitalists. They must be Socialists because although complete or nearly complete elimination of competition would secure the workers the *value* of their labor-power, they must demand more than their value; they must demand all their *surplus value*.

When the capitalist buys the worker's commodity labor power, he knows that, unlike the commodity pork chop, labor power has the faculty of producing more than its cost of production, i. e., its value. It can produce surplus value, which the helpless state of the worker enables the whole capitalist class to rob, under the names of rent, profit, interest, etc.

This kind of unionism, that will make men and women and not commodities of the workers; that will seize the means of subsistence, the land, factories, etc., and so break and destroy capitalist monopoly on the economic field, is what we of the political Socialist Labor Party are advocating under the name of Industrial Unionism. The task of the S. L. P. is to break and destroy capitalist dominance in the political sphere. The times are ripe for the economic and political revolutionary uprising of the workers to finally emancipate themselves from the commodity status, from wage slavery, and constitute themselves free men and women. Already the semi-conscious, necessity-driven onward movement of the working class is shaking the foundations of capitalism, assisted by evolution and the logic of events. Mighty and irresistible is the force of logic!

"The world is governed by logic," says Mr. Augustine Birrel, M.P., in his Obiter Dicta. "Truth as well as Providence is always on the side of the strongest battalions. An illogical opinion only requires rope enough to hang itself. Decomposition and transformation is going on all around us, but far too slowly. Some opinions, bold and erect as they may still stand, are in reality but empty shells. One shove would be fatal. Why is it not given?"

Where Mr. Birrel uses the term "opinions," let the term "institution" be substituted, not a very vital alteration, since an institution is the embodiment of a logical or illogical opinion. The next step is to know the meaning of a logical institution. A study of natural phenomena shows them to be links in a great chain of cause and effect, going right back to the original mysterious great First Cause. A logical argument is full of casual conjunction, such as "because," since," "for," etc. Therefore it may be permissible to define a "logical institution" as one which is capable of causing a desired effect or purpose.

Now, according to Mr. Birrel, an illogical opinion (institution) cannot stand, and we may rightly convert that into an equivalent phrase by saying that those institutions that are standing are not illogical. Well, there are many institutions on their feet that we of the S. L. P. attack, such as the pure and simple trade unions, the Independent Labor Party, Social Democratic Federation, the Labor Party, Primrose League, etc., etc., and all these must be logical, and so they are also larger and wealthier than the S. L. P. These institutions, comprising within their ranks men and women ranging from ignorant but well-meaning, class-unconscious workers, reformers, fakirs, down to thorough reactionaries, are logical in the eyes of their supporters, because they are capable of effecting just what makes us of the S. L. P. unceasingly attack them. We of the S. L. P. hold that, in spite of their erect position, they are but "empty shells," and that "one shove would be fatal," if the shovers be numerous enough.

"Why is it not given?" asks Mr. Birrel. And we say because of the labor fakirs and various species of capitalist press that alcoholize the workers with intellectual poison.

Here are a few examples of human protectors of capitalism against the final, fatal shove.

In The Scotsman recently appeared an advertisement of the June Financial Review of Reviews, headed, "Fall in Securities! Capitalists' Fear of Socialism. Labor's Attack upon Capital. The Investor's Defence (repeated four times) against Labor's Attack upon Capital." Who do you imagine was one of the contributors to this anti-Socialist magazine? Why, no less a person than the no class-war "socialist," J. Keir Hardie, M.P.

Again, a circular has been issued, advising the workers of a "national conference on the unemployment of women dependent on their own earnings," under the auspices of the Women's Industrial Council, the proceedings to be opened by the Lord Mayor of London at Guildhall on Tuesday, October 15th, 1907. Will Crooks and J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P.'s, will be there, also Miss Macarthur (Women's Trade Union League), and hosts of other fakirs of the industrial world. Of the revolutionary questions that will be discussed, to save space, one only shall be mentioned, viz., "Lodgings for Women in Search of Work," by Mrs. Higgs (Oldham). These traitors are the workers' worst enemies and capitalism's buffers.

Fellow workers, if, speaking economically and politically, you DO NOT "know yourselves," these individuals and the institutions they represent will seem logical to you, because they are calculated to effect the aim you desire, or think you desire. We say "think you desire," because if the men and women and their organizations are unmasked, you are bound to oppose them, as the S. L. P. and Industrial Unionists do. But, on the contrary, if you know yourselves to be commodities with all the added disadvantage of being, different from boot-blacking, sensitive to pain and slavery; if you wish a complete elimination of cut-throat competition, such as is found between the pure and simple trade unions; if you desire all the wealth you produce in a Socialist Republic, wherein neither capitalist monopolists, class-wars, nor wage slavery shall exist; if, in a word, you yearn to be free, fully-developed men and women, instead of animated pieces of merchandise, then there are two organizations that will alone seem logical to you. These two revolutionary organizations are the Industrial Union and the political Socialist Labor Party, because, in the light of your scientific knowledge, only these can effect the end you will long for—the complete emancipation of the working class.—"Edinburgh Socialist."

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE!

By Frank Reed, Eureka, Cal.

The fact was brought out at the Stuttgart Congress (I get my information from the pages of The People) that immigration of laborers to any country would have a tendency to intensify the sufferings of the laboring class of that country. No one rose to dispute this declaration, so far as my memory serves me, and even though some delegate may have done so, he could not have succeeded in making it plain that laboring men coming from other countries to this, at this time, do not make it harder for those already here. If other countries can ship all laborers not needed in their own countries over to us, how long will it take those countries to see the necessity of establishing the co-operative commonwealth? John Burns, in the House of Commons, a year or so back, declared that forty thousand pounds expended in sending wage slaves out of the country was more effective than three times the amount expended in any other manner. But John Burns was by this action seeking to ship a problem to other countries, for these countries to solve, that should have been solved in England. From the capitalists' point of view, John Burns was offering a very easy way out of a difficulty, but from the Socialists' point of view it could hardly appear in the light of a good remedy, since the same men left at home might have become agitators and workers for the overthrow of a system that makes helpless wage slaves out of them. In the countries to which they are sent, better wages may blind their eyes to actual conditions, while at the same time this stream of immigration into these other countries must tend to force down the standard of living, and thus add to the sufferings of those already in such country, besides making it harder to establish the co-operative commonwealth.

We can hardly invite worse conditions for our own people, on the plea that we want to relieve suffering at other points. That would be humane impulses with the eyes of guidance punched out. We can hardly suppose that the immigrants coming to our country are all Socialists, or even any very large percentage of them. If they are Socialists, then they are needed more at home than here. If not Socialists, and few of them are, they are more likely to be against us for the first few years after coming here, than for us. One does not need to be a prophet to see that great trouble must come between capital and labor soon in this country, and who knows but what we are inviting men here from other countries to a bloody slaughter in which they are likely to get the worst of it? Look at Rocksprings, Wyoming, and to Vancouver, as well as to many other slaughters and riots. It appears to me that each nation has a problem of its own on its hands, without John Burns' shipments of more and worse problems. Should this country seek a foreign market for its laborers, those who cry out against Haywood would be the very first men to protest with those other countries to which these wage-slaves were being sent. More capital than truth may grow out of a contention, but the truth is the best in the end.

[This article is answered editorially in this issue, under the same title.—Ed. The People.]

WHY THE PANIC?

Banker Clews and Prof. Clark Blame It on Pretty Nearly Everything—Clark Nearer Than Clews to Mark

A large audience which had assembled in Cooper Union Thursday night to hear Henry Clews and J. B. Clark of Columbia, descant on the Causes of the Panic, rose on its feet and greeted with a perfect howl of derision the statement of Clews, in answer to a question that "the financiers of Wall Street were the equal of any one in honesty."

For the rest Clews' long discourse, putting the blame for the panic on everything from the Boer War to the 'Frisco earthquake, was productive of more restlessness than interest among the audience. His chief aim seemed to be to cleanse Roosevelt's skirts of whatever blame for the crisis might hang on them, and to declare that if he put the motto back on the coins he would be returned for a third term. "Most of those who criticise Roosevelt," said Clews, "are either law-breakers or incapables. Hughes, by his insurance investigations is as much to blame for the loss of confidence as Roosevelt. Why is the latter blamed and the former praised?" His speech as a whole fell flat.

Clark's address got down to the point in good time. He declared that the slump was due to inflated valuations, and was only the natural process of squeezing out the water. As a preventive of future repetitions, he proposed a government not afraid to do its duty, and a set of financiers too good to do wrong.

JAPAN'S STEEL INDUSTRY

Another Anglo-Japanese Alliance Fraught with Significance.

According to a statement made by K. Inouye, the contract the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company has concluded with the representatives of the Armstrong and Vickers Companies in Tokyo is as follows:

First—The Armstrong and Vickers Companies, in co-operation with the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company, will establish a steel foundry in Japan, with a capital of ten million yen

Second—The Japanese and English companies to subscribe half the capital each, and to have four directors each.

Third—the Hokkaido Colliery to supply coal and the Amstrong and Vickers to supply iron material and engineers.

Fourth—Neither party to establish a similar foundry in the Far East.

Mr. Inouye went to London and the following supplementary contracts were concluded:

First—The new concern to engage in the manufacture of ammunition, and the construction of merchantmen and warships in addition to the making of steel.

Second—For the purpose Armstrong and Vicker will issue debentures to the extent of ten million yen.

Third—Armstrong and Vickers will abolish their sale agents in the Far East and transfer the sale business to the steel foundry, paying to it a commission of 2.5 per cent.

Fourth—The Japanese Steel Foundry will give preference to the above English Companies in case the foundry is about to purchase goods by tender and prices offered are equal.

Fifth—Mr. Kakugoro Inouye is to be president and Mr. Sukemune Kondo a director, in addition to eight directors mentioned above.

Sixth—Armstrong and Vickers to assign gratis their technical privileges, secrets, etc., to the steel foundry, and the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Company to cede to the concern the building lot at Murorau, at cost price.—"Taiyo," Tokyo.

According to Department of Agriculture and Commerce returns, mining products last year in Japan, except Formosa, were:

Gold, quantity, 794,583 momme *; value in yen, 3,795,772; silver, quantity, 20,161,481 momme; value in yen, 3,239,765; copper, quantity, 58,746,257 kin *; value in yen, 26,302,204; lead, quantity, 4,570,708 kin; value in yen, 432,466; iron, quantity, 42,718 ton; value in yen, 2,195,595; coal, quantity, 12,974,274 ton; value in yen, 63,364,128; sulphur, quantity, 45,722,2[illegible] kin; value in yen, 612,461; petroleum, quantity, 1,378,211 koku *; value in yen, 3,840,430; and others, value in yen, 487,950.

The increase is remarkable, compared with ten million yen twenty years ago and thirty four million yen ten years ago. Mining products in Japan are tripling in value every decade. The more important mines are Mitsui's muke, annually producing 7,700,000 yen; Fujite Gumi Kosaka, 7,100,000 yen; Furukawa's Ashio, 4,300,000 yen; Hokkaido Colliery; 3,700,000, and Kaijima's Onoura 2,400,000 yen.

As to mine owners they rank in wealth as follows: Mitsui 11,000,000 yen; Mitsubishi, 10,000,000 yen, Furukawa, 9,000,000 yen; Fujita, 7,000,000 yen; Hokkaido Colliery, 7,000,000 yen; Sumitomo, 5,000,000 yen, and Kijima, 4,000,000 yen.—From the Sun Trade Journal, Tokyo.

* Momme is 58 grains, Troy; kin is one pound; koku is 7.551 cubic feet.

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NEEBE, FIELDEN AND SCHWAB
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PARSONS, SPIES, FISHER, ENGEL AND LINGG
A historic document of prime importance at the present time in view of the capitalist conspiracy against the officers of the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World.
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NEW YORK LABOR NEWS

ETTOR TO SPARKS

I. W. W. ORGANIZER SPEAKS HIS MIND.

December 19, 1907.

To John Sparks, Governor of Nevada.

Dear Sir:

We, a body of wage workers of Salt Lake, Utah, address to you this letter of protest because of your recent acts against the interest of the workers of Goldfield. We find the following facts upon which to base our protest:

1st. United States troops sent in to Goldfield, being requested by the Mine Owners' Association through you, and ordered to Goldfield by President Roosevelt at your request.

2nd. We find that the State law of Nevada, relating to currency, calls for United States money in all financial transactions, unless freely agreed to otherwise.

3rd. The miners of Goldfield, when offered "scrip" of the mine owners in payment for work performed, refuse to accept such "scrip," unless guaranteed by the output of ore.

4th. The sheriff of Goldfield admits that no act of violence had been perpetrated by the miners before the arrival of, or caling for, the troops, or even since.

5th. We find that although the mine masters claim they have not the currency for work done, nevertheless since the strike has been declared, and the troops are filling the atmosphere with "law and order" music, the mine owners are offering to pay all wages in gold provided that a twenty per cent. reduction is accepted; which would meaan a reduction of $1 per day.

You claim that you are actuated by the desire to preserve law and order, on account of the oath you took when you were seated as Governor of Nevada. You further state in your request for soldiers that property must be protected. Information is at hand that you are particularly interested in keeping your oath of office. Now let us see what are the facts. The law provides for United States currency; you swore to uphold the law. You are the president of the Nevada-Goldfield Mining, Milling Company, which company is a part of the Mine Owners' Association.

The mine owners have decided to violate the law and order which you talk so much about.

Now it would be interesting to us to know why you did not invoke the aid of the Federal troops to punish the real violators of the law—your partners, the mine owners. You say that the troops are to favor neither the workers nor the property owners. Well, sir, that talk has come to us before, but at all times we find the soldiery used for the sole interest of those who own the workshops of the nation.

It may be well for you and your class, from the small "wildcat" speculator to the man in the White House, to attempt to throw sand in the eyes of the workers who do not understand their position in society, but we assure you that we are wise to the game that is being played in Goldfield. Your real purpose, as a member of the capitalist class, is to reduce wages in order to increase profits. You have not asked for troops as governor, although you use the title; you have been instrumental in having the troops in Goldfield because you are the legal tool that the mine owners need to pull the chestnut out of the fire.

It has been wisely said that "the present government is the executive committee of the capitalist class," and your action goes to prove the truth of the statement. You talk of "law and order; well, let us ask, How is it that two of our fellow workers, Joseph Smith and H. R. Preston, are in jail and their only offense is that of protecting themselves against their attempted murder on the part of one Silva, a member of your class? Did you call the militia when those men were convicted on the perjured testimony of a hired stool pigeon, one Claiborn, a Pinkerton spy? Did you call out the militia when Mullaney shot without cause innocent men in the street, and our brave leader, Vincent St. John, was one of the victims? Did you think of law and order when such a murderer as Mullaney was allowed his liberty on **$2,000 bail?** No, your notion of law and order **is the** same as the rest of your class.

Law and order means the law and order of the gun, the bayonet and the policeman's club, always directed against the working class; law and order means that workers are to be put in the "bull pen" and workers' wives and sisters in the "cow pen" for daring to stand for their interests.

We know that if you can reduce the wages of the revolutionary miners of Goldfield, your class all over the country will take courage and reduce wages likewise, and thereby be able to have a few more costly monkey and poodle dog dinners, and more of their daughters may go to Europe and purchase some rotten blue blood prince, duke or other worthless adornments of that nature.

You and your class talk to us about "financial panic" etc., but we understand what it means. It simply means we have produced so much for you and your class that now the warehouses are full and we must wait until you start a war or create new markets before we will enjoy some more "prosperity." Those who are addressing this letter are workers who are conscious of their mission. By using the bayonet and sword against us you may defeat us this time, but we will gather strength and then woe be to those who stand in the way. You may be asking, "What have your men in Utah to do with the workers in Nevada?"; and we reply that we are members of one class, the working class, and we are organized and inspired by the same spirit that inspires the capitalists of this country in passing an eulogy over you—"An injury to one is an injury to all."

This, in short, is our reason for protest and we demand the immediate withdrawal of the troops from Goldfield. You may smile and laugh at this demand, but we will say that whatever your or your class may do, the workers are organizing industrially in the Industrial Workers of the World. By your action you are speeding the day when, in their organized strength and knowledge, they will "take and hold that which they produce by their labor," then your class will not pass any bogus money on us, but will be made to work for their living.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph J. Ettor, National Organizer,
Industrial Workers of the World.

Adopted unanimously at workers' mass meeting held December 15, 1907, in the Federation of Labor Hall.
Wm. Knight, Chairman.

The "Salt Lake Republican," a leading capitalist organ took notice of our meeting in the following style:

[Enclosure.]

I. W. W. CONDEMNS GOVERNOR SPARKS.

The mass meeting at the Federation of Labor Hall called last night by the I W. W. agitators, now in the city, adopted a letter to be sent to Governor Sparks of Nevada in which he was condemned in the most drastic terms for his action in calling on the United States troops.

The first words of the message are: "We, the wage earners of Salt Lake," and coming from them the governor was informed that he was "the legal tool of the capitalists" and that his real purpose in calling the troops was "to reduce wages in Goldfield and eventualy in the entire State."

He was also informed that in their opinion the fact that he was a large owner in several mining properties had much to do with his action.

The adoption of this letter was preceded by William J. Knight and August Gillhaus and followed by a long talk by Joseph J. Ettor of San Francisco. Ettor went deeply into the causes that have made the I. W. W. necessary and the results that it hoped to accomplish. He explained by its means the working class of the world would be united into one organization to maintain a united fight against capital. Then, too, he said, there would be no petty squabbles between the unions of the different crafts and trades that had been used by the money class to so great advantage. He also called President Roosevelt the "master capitalist" and arraigned him bitterly for the "rifle diet" that he had furnished.

At the conclusion of the meeting several applications were received by those wishing to join the union, and it was announced that the total was 108.

PROPAGANDA PAMPHLETS.

Address on Preamble I. W. W.
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
Capitalist Class.
Class Struggle.
De Leon-Harriman Debate.
Historical Materialism.
Industrial Unionism.
Mark, The.
Mitchell, John, Exposed
Reform or Revolution.
Religion of Capital.
Socialism.
Socialism and Evolution.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1908.

Never give up, though the grapeshot
may rattle,
Or the full thunder-cloud over you
burst;
Stand like a rock—and the storm or
the battle
Little shall harm you, though doing
their worst,

—MARTIN TUPPER.

SUPPOSITIOUS EMANCIPATION.

The "Physical Culture Magazine" for January has a signed editorial by Bernarr Macfadden advocating the unity of all good people in one political party for the next Presidential election. The gist of the article is contained in the following passage:

"Let us suppose that all the Socialists, the Prohibitionists, members of the W. C. T. U., of the Y. M. C. A. and every church organizaton that stands for human betterment, were to combine their forces at the next Presidential election. No one can doubt the result."

Indeed, there should be nothing to doubt!

The result would be a Killkenny Cats performance upon a national stage, with the victorious "revolutionists" themselves as the performers.

The trouble with these who think like Mr. Macfadden is that they fail to grasp the fact that man's ideals are the reflex of the respective economic conditions which require such reflexes; and the further fact, which flows from the first, that man adjusts his standard of morals to the reflex thus cast by his economic necessities. Failure to grasp these twin facts leads, not only to such mistaken policies as Mr. Macfadden proposes, but to positive injustice to our fellow men.

The economic conditions that reflect, and require the reflex of, Socialism are wage slavery, a state of things under which the worker, being deprived of the tools of production, must submit to be fleeced of the lion's share of the fruits of his labor in order to live.—Such conditions demand Socialism: they reflect the ideal of a form of society in which the plants of production are owned as collectively as they are operated.

What are the economic conditions of Prohibitionists, W. C. T. U.'s, Y. M. C. A.'s and the runners of church organizations?

The economic conditions of the Prohibitionist, who has factories, reflect the ideal of capitalism; and the standard of morality, sincerely clung to by such a Prohibitionist, neatly adjusts itself to the reflex cast by his economic necessities. He looks upon himself as a benefactor of humanity in that he "gives work to wage earners," and he will not deprive himself of the opportunity to be "benevolent" by abolishing the class that needs his "benevolence."

The economic conditions of the church member, whose revenue is mainly from stock in the Liquor Trust or in breweries, reflect the ideal of "No sumptuary legislation!"; and the standard of morality, sincerely clung to by such church member or members, neatly adjusts itself to the reflex cast by his or their economic necessities. He looks upon himself as an apostle of human freedom, hence as a betterer of humanity.

The economic conditions of the W. C. T. U. (Women's Christian Temperance Union) member, whose husband or father is a coal mine owner, reflect the ideal of "Child labor builds up the man!"; and the standard of morality, sincerely clung to by such a W. C. T. U. wife or daughter, neatly adjusts itself to the reflex cast by her economic necessities. She has no doubt but that she is a rock in the way of the "unnerving Socialist theory," which opposes child labor.

The economic conditions of the Y. M. C. A. (Young Men's Christian Association) member, who holds stock in railroads, reflect the ideal of "Discrimination in rates"; and the standard of morality, sincerely clung to by him, neatly adjusts itself to the reflex cast by his economic necessities. He raves with righteous indignation against those Prohibitionists, W. C. T. U.'s, Y. M. C. A.'s and church members, who, having opposite interests, ""object," and he proves to his own utmost satisfaction that, unless his ideal prevails, "the country will fall into Anarchy," etc., etc.

Unite in one political party, Socialists, Prohibitionists, W. C. T. U.'s, Y. M. C. A.'s and church members generally upon the abstract principle of "human betterment," and the result will be that Prohibitionists, W. C. T. U.'s, Y. M. C. A.'s and the aforenamed church members will be in one another's hair; and all of them in the hair of the Socialists; and the Socialists in the hair—and justly so—of all their "political allies."

There is nothing to suppose in the case. Politcial unity depends upon oneness of interests.—That is the rock on which to build, not sentiment.

FANATICISM!

A new cry is springing upon the breezes raised by the Labor Movement—"Fanaticism!"

Does a politician, sailing under the colors of Socialism, dicker and deal with capitalist politicians, whom he denounces on the stump as the political agents of the labor-skinning capitalists, and does the Socialist Labor Party thereupon ask, What is the difference between you and the capitalist political opponent of the politician with whom you dicker and deal?—"Fanaticism!" is the answer howled back.

Does a "labor paper" go divvy with a Union officer who embezzles Union funds, and does the S. L. P. denounce the act as criminal?—"Fanaticism!" is the all-sufficient answer given.

Does a labor paper take lying advertisements from capitalist concerns, and in return for such kindness hush up the malfeasances of such concern, and does the S. L. P. point the finger of scorn at such a practice?—"Fanaticism!" is answered as a settler.

Does a presumed Socialist declare that the middle class must emancipate the proletariat, and does the S. L. P. refute the declaration with historic facts and cogent reasoning?—"Fanaticism!" is the argumentative answer.

Does a would-be President of a revolutionary economic organization proclaim that industrialism is a beautiful idea but 1,000 years ahead of the times, and does the S. L. P. ask the gentleman, If you think so how can you remain the head of an organization that you do not believe in?—"Fanaticism!" is the brilliant response.

Does a pretended Marxist advance the theory that one should not bother with the Unions, the Unions are played out and are playing out more and more, the only thing to do is to vote the Socialist party ticket, capture the political government and legislate the Revolution into being, and does the S. L. P. quote Marx twice—once to the effect that only the economic organization can give birth to the true party of Labor, and then to the effect that the Revolution can not be the result of legislative decree, and does the S. L. P. say to the alleged Marxist, you err, Sir; you err?—"Fanaticism!" is the thundering rejoinder.

Does the S. L. P. insist that the proper policy for a Socialist paper to pursue is to teach Socialism, and not to seek to tickle people under the fifth rib?—"Fanaticism!" comes back from the camp of journalistic speculators and would-be speculators on the Labor Movement.

And so forth and so on.

More strength to the Fanatics! Let the stream of Fanaticism broaden and deepen! The country will soon need them and it.

MATHEMATICS IN ECONOMICS.

A correspondent of the Single Tax persuasion presents an ingenious argument in favor of Socialists standing by the Single Tax. He says: "Socialists surely admit that private ownership of land values is the cause of part of the present poverty of the people; and, if abolished, that part of the present poverty would be abolished."

Our correspondent's argument is based on the following mathematical proposition: If you have 100 cents in your pocket and a pickpocket filches 50 cents from you, you have 50 cents left. The principle is correct in mathematics, it is incorrect in economics:

If a tiger and a lion are in the habit of devouring a lamb every morning, the mathematics of our Single Tax friend would lead to the conclusion that, if you abolish the tiger, there would be one half of the lamb left over. This is correct arithmetical mathematics, but absurd economic mathematics. If the tiger is abolished, the result would be that the lion would have the lamb all to himself. Before the abolition of the tiger, tiger and lion shared the lamb between them. After the abolition of the tiger, the lion no longer needs sharing, he can grow doubly fat, having the tiger's old share, besides his own, to feast upon.

It would be thus the moment the landlord tiger were abolished, if the capitalist lion is left unabolished. To-day the present poverty is due to the joint exploitation of capitalist and landlord. The wealth (lamb) produced by labor is shared by the tiger landlord and the lion capitalist. Abolish the tiger, and the result will be, not that the lion capitalist will respect the share of the defunct tiger landlord and say: "I shall none of that!" but that my lord lion capitalist will have twice as much. To-day he can only take that portion of Labor's fleece which is left after the landlord has taken his slice. Abolish the landlord, and the only result worth mentioning would be that the capitalist would have and take, and hold and gobble up the whole of Labor's fleece. Things would be just as before—in so far as Labor is affected. The only difference would be that the capitalist lion would have had his condition improved.

Much lies in the clear understanding of this matter. It implies the difference between being duped by Reform, or reserving one's energies for effective work. The false Single Tax economic mathematics, exposed above, runs through the whole gamut of free trade, prohibition, cheap gas, cheap rides, etc., etc., moves. The cheapening of goods, through free trade or any such other scheme, that leaves the capitalist on his feet, only removes one of the hyenas, with the result that the remaining ones have just so much more of the plunder from Labor to feast upon.

RIGHT ABOUT, FACE!

The Memphis Savings Bank, one of the oldest institutions of Memphis, Tenn., closed its doors without warning on the day before Christmas. Late on the night of the 23d the officers of the bank appeared before Chancellor Heikell, applied for and obtained the appointment of a receiver, with the result that the next morning the depositors found the doors of the bank shut in their faces, with their savings safely out of their reach.

It is a favorite claim, on the part of deniers of facts, that the large deposits in the savings banks are evidence of the affluence of the wage earners. The argument runs this wise—Savings Banks are "poor men's banks"; these "poor men's banks" contain millions of deposits; therefore the wage earners are the depositors and the deposits are theirs, and they are prosperous. Both these allegations of facts and the conclusions drawn from them have been again and again ground to dust in these columns. It has been again and again proved that, whatever Savings Banks were originally, they are no longer "poor men's banks"; that the depositors are mainly middle class people, and often speculators in stocks, who deposit their gambling funds in Savings Banks whenever there is a lull in the "market." Nevertheless, the light of Truth is slow to reach all corners of the land. Unquestionably, to-day, most people really believe the falsehood that the wage earners are the owners of the millions of deposits in Savings Banks. Even among wage earners with not enough to live on, consequently, with nothing to deposit, the falsehood is extensively believed. They know THEY have no such deposits, but other wage earners unknown "surely have," think they. Before these deluded men, the allegers of the theory, that the deposits in Savings Banks belong to wage earners, have a hard row to hoe, one would think, in sight of the Memphis Bank catastrophe. The deluded wage earners will surely say: "We produce untold wealth; we get only a pittance; nevertheless, out of that pittance we have saved millions; and now the bank officials, who fleeced us of the lion's share of our product in the shop, now plunder us even of our savings!"

One would say that such an assault upon the floaters of false theories, concerning who are the depositors in Savings Banks, would serve the gentlemen right. Of course they are guiltless of the charge of having robbed the wage earners of their savings. The wage earners having no savings, there are none for them to be robbed of. The floaters of the false theory would, however, suffer only from a just retribution. The lie would have come home to roost on their own heads—as all lies regularly do. It so happens that, if there be any such wicked people, who would delight in seeing the floaters of the false theory hoisted by their own petard, these people will be grievously disappointed.

Liars are expert tight-rope dancers. The Memphis Savings Bank catastrophe will not disconcert the floaters of the false theory concerning the owners of Savings Bank deposits. They will now be seen acting obedient to the order—"Right about, face!" issued silently by the Genius of their tribe, and, twirling on another leg, now strike another of their favorite poises—that of the Indian Fakir, and declaim:

"Behold our abnegation. Not only do we capitalists set up factories and shops and mills, and start railroads for the express purpose of affording a living to the working class, but we sacrifice even our savings to their interests. We place our savings in Savings Banks, and when the visitation of a panic comes upon us—see, WE suffer from all sides—we must stop buying automobiles; we must pawn our jewelry with the jewelers from whom we bought them; and last, not least, our savings are swept away by the torrent of the panic."

It is no accident that the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class are as wriggly as snakes. They have the capitalist class for model.

EDUCATION! EDUCATION!!

Often have the readers of The People been furnished evidence of the sad lack of coherent information that prevails among our European comrades concerning the Movement in America. In its issue of this December 5th, the Budapest, Hungary, "Central Organ of the Iron and Metal Workers" furnishes the latest gem in an article entitled "The Hungarians in America." The article is intended to enlighten the workingmen of Hungary. The folowing passage in the article may convey some idea of the kind of information that is imparted: "At the Stuttgart International Socialist Congress we had an opportunity to hear the representatives of the two largest divisions present their views. The delegate of the Socialist Labor Party declared himself a disciple of Marx and took the same credit for his party, while the delegate of the Industrial Workers of the World endeavored to prove that they were shamelessly compromising with Capital and had more than once, over the heads of the workers, made common cause with the big capitalists. He showed a photograph of the functionaries of the labor organization sitting at Lucullean feasts with the money princes. On the other hand, the delegate of the S. L. P. tried to prove that the organization which the delegate of the I. W. W. represented was anarchistic and not Socialist."

The fact is that Heslewood, the delegate of the I. W. W. spoke in refutation and confutation of Simons of the Socialist party. Delegate Simons had boosted the A. F. of L., holding language exactly the opposite to that which shortly before he held in the official organ of the I. W. W., and at Stuttgart he quite pointedly referred to the I. W. W. as anarchistic. It was the S. P., and not the S. L. P., that slandered the I. W. W., and it was to the S. P., not to the S. L. P., that Heslewood referred when he brought the proofs of dickers and deals with capitalists, and when he held up the picture of Gompers, the S. P. pet, banqueting with the capitalist nabobs. It is a recorded fact that the amendment in favor of revolutionary unionism was signed by the delegates of the S. L. P. and the I. W. W. jointly. The Hungarian paper's information is muddled. Nor is that all. The article contains the advice that the Hungarians in America should "forbid political discussion" in their Unions, and yet it immediately proceeds to say: "Another qualification for membership should be that no member should be an adherent of a bourgeois political party,"—how the thing is to be done, abstain from political discussion and yet exclude adherents of bourgeois political parties, our Hungarian comrade wisely leaves unexplained.

It can be no purpose with The People simply to exhibit the negligence of our European comrades to furnish themselves with sound information. The purpose of the exhibition is to point out to the Hungarian comrades in America the necessity of educating their European would-be educators, to the end that when their Hungarian fellow workingmen leave their country, and land in America, they may not find this a country with the roots of the trees growing up in the air.

RUSSIA.

The authorities decided to try the Socialist ex-deputies in camera, the presiding judge refusing the application of counsel to have the proceedings in public. On the accused demanding to be taken back to prison and asking their lawyers to withdraw, the taking of evidence was proceeded with in the absence of both accused and counsel. The Party has issued a manifesto disclaiming all part in the alleged military plot and declaring that the Government resorted to this pretext in order to justify the coup d'etat of June 16. Seventy-five thousand workmen struck on Thursday week (the day of commencing the trial) in sympathy with the accused, and Cossacks were sent by the Government to patrol the streets.

A JOB FOR THE HIGH-PRIESTS

A. W. McLimont, electrical engineer and witness for the Public Service Commission, should be hanged, drawn and quartered as an enemy of the capitalist goddesses, Rights of Property and Scattered Responsibility.

The goddesses to whom McLimont has dared offer his sacrilege are not waning deities, towards whom some laxity of worship might be pardoned. On the contrary. The goddess Scattered Responsibility but lately received a new patch of gilt paint from Justice Kellog, who instructed the jury on the Woodlawn disaster to acquit Vice-President and General Manager Smith, of the New York Central, because the responsibility for running the trains was shared by so many persons that none of it should be fastened upon him. The Goddess Rights of Property was more recently re-furbished and furnished with a new halo by Judge Hough of the U. S. Circuit Court, who declared the 80-cent gas law unconstitutional on the ground that it was confiscatory and in violation of the rights of property.

In the face, then, of these two still puissant and adored goddesses has engineer McLimont dared to fly with his report to the Public Service Commission on the condition of the rolling stock of the New York City surface lines. In his report McLimont gives details of the shameful and dangerous condition of the street cars as follows:

At the 146th street car barns Car 1,096, the first car inspected, was found in the following condition: The truck frame was cracked and sagging, the coat guard rail was broken, the curtain cords were broken, two ventilator glasses had been broken, the running board was weak, some of the grab handles were loose, the glass in the headlight was broken, one lamp guard was missing and the others bent, the truck rattled, the rain gutters were bent, and some of the stanchions were broken.

At the same car barn closed car 1,842 was found to have no vestibule front, the circuit breaker box was broken, the gear case was worn through, the axle bearing was shifted, one hand hole cover was gone, the empty switch cover was gone, the lamp circuit switch cover was gone, the brake handles rattled, the journal box was broken, and the truck frame was broken.

And summing up, he says:

The responsibility for the present objectionable operating conditions, also for the present deteriorated state of the installation, must be traced to the higher responsible heads rather than to incapable employes.

In the latter statement the daring engineer does nothing less than offer a hideous act of irreverence to Scattered Responsibility. In the whole purpose of his report, which is to compel proper and adequate repairs to be made, he equally heinously attacks the sacred majesty of Rights of Property—for would not the cost of these repairs be "confiscatory and in violation of property rights"? The high-priests of these outraged goddesses should straightway get hot the iron pincers, grind the knife, and erect the gibbet for McLimont. He is a dangerous heretic.

MINE OWNERS FILE SUIT AGAINST UNION.

Goldfield, Nev., December 26.—The Goldfield Mine Owners' Association filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court a suit asking not only for an injunction against picketing, but for the dissolution of the local miners' union.

The suit is against the Goldfield miners, the Western Federation of Miners, Charles A. MacKinnon, president of the local union, and nineteen other officers of the labor body.

The complaint sets forth the vast extent and richness of the mining interests involved; alleges that the Goldfield miners' union and the Western Federation of Miners are voluntarily incorporated, and that it is part of another larger organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World, also unincorporated, and which has the same principles and seeks to acomplish its results by the same "unlawful" methods. It alleges that the Western Federation of Miners is organized for the destruction of property and creating "endless strife, disorder, bloodshed and rioting."

Finally it is petitioned that the injunction be made permanent and that the Goldfield miners' union be abated and forever "dissolved as a nuisance and perpetually enjoined" from any further meetings or action of whatever kind or nature.

The complaint is signed by George Wingfield, the well-known gambler and vice-president of the Consolidated Mines Company.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

SCHEMING

GOLDFIELD OPERATORS CONCOCT NEW PLOT.

(*Special Correspondence.*)

Goldfield, Nev., December 26.—The mine owners are wearing long faces. They are up against it. The situation is a little too much for them. Their work was a little too raw for the commissioners. And then, soldiers cannot be used, as expected.

Little is to be said definitely at this time. The foreman of the Combination mill quit. He said that he did not have enough men to run the mill and those he did have were worthless.

Instead of our ranks being depleted by desertion, the fact is that the scabs are quitting the mine owners and none is coming in. The trouble may blow over soon, but it will be a good lesson.

William Juergens.

SOCIALIST PARTY LOCAL SENDS PROTEST.

Herrin Ill., December 11.—The Socialist party local here has sent to Washington the following open letter:

"Mr. Theodore Roosevelt,
"Pres. of United States,
"Washington, D. C.

"Sir:—

"We see that you have again come to the assistance of the class you represent. We refer to you rushing troops into Goldfield, Nevada, illustrating that the lives of workingmen are not worth, under the present capitalistic system, a few ounces of gold.

"However, looking into this, we see that Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220, Western Federation of Miners, is organized in a manner such that the miner can materialy benefit himself, which is very bad for the capitalist class. While the miners produce gold, your class, through the Governmental agencies which they control are trying to force them to accept depreciated checks (so much paper). The Commissioner of Labor says that on an average the producer gets about 17% of what he produces, but the mine owners of Nevada refuse to guarantee that value.

"The miners are merely asking to be paid in legal money, while you are trying to force them to take scrip, which is not accepted by the Government for any purpose, nor is it accepted for debt. In fact, it is something which has been long ago outlawed.

"We bear in mind that the request came from Gov. Sparks, the largest mine owner in Goldfield, who has been placed in the office of Governor by his fellow mine owners; that there was no disorder. If there was, the state authorities made no effort to suppress it. When the mine owners and business men held an open meeting and openly conspired to kill Vincent St. John and others, neither you nor the governor rushed troops to save their lives, and their lives were only saved, when the mob came with ropes, by looking down the barrel of Winchester rifles. You will say that troops were rushed to save property. If to save property in the hands of the mine owners, while they issue to their wage slaves wildcat checks, we will agree with you.

"We remember that this not the first time United States troops have been rushed to the assistance of capitalist employers in their struggle to oppress the working class. We remember Chicago and the Coeur d'Alenes.

"For your purpose you could not pick out a better officer to place in command than the one that referred to the San Francisco strikers as an "unwhipped mob"! He will try to refer to the Goldfield strikers in the same terms with the prefix 'un' dropped.

"We also remember a few things in regard to you—That, while as police commissioner, you invented a big stick to suppress strikers, which was so cruel that the board refused to use them; that you did everything in your power to hang Haywood and Moyer.

"We wonder if the meeting of the representatives of the employers of labor, with every large city represented, with your Secretary of Commerce and Labor had any relation with the order issued the same day to send troops to Goldfield.

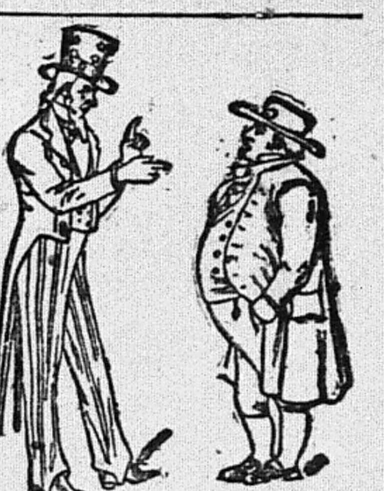
"In conclusion, we, the Socialist Party of Herin, Ill., demand that the troops be recalled from Goldfield, or 'Remember Goldfield' will be adopted as the campaign cry in the struggle for Industrial Freedom.

Yours respectfully,
Socialist Local of Herrin, Ill.

M. A. Gurley, Abe Hicks, John Bennett, Committee.

SWITZERLAND.

The textile workers in Switzerland are likely to form a united organization. There are 10,134 organized textile workers in Switzerland, but they are in seven organizations only loosely federated. Now a united organization will, it is said, take the place of these.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN (approaching Uncle Sam confidentialy and in a whisper)—Now tell me, what guarantee have we that the Socialists, if elected, won't sell out?

UNCLE SAM—Did the Abolitionists, or the Republicans when elected, sell out?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—Go further back; did the delegates to the Continental Congress, when elected sell out to King George?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—Go still further back; did the Roundheads, who made the revolution against Charles I, sell out after they were elected to Parliament?

B. J. (visibly weakening)—No!

U. S.—Come again forward a little; did the bourgeois or the capitalists of France, when they captured the third estate, sell out to the Royalists?

B. J.—N-n-o!

U. S.—Now, I'll admit that the simple fact that none of these sold out would not be sufficient ground from which to conclude that the Socialists will not sell out.

B. J. (brightening up)—You think so, too, don't you?

U. S.—Yes. I say the simple fact that one man or set of men did not sell out is no guarantee that another won't——

B. J.—That's just what I think!

U. S.—The thing to look into is this: The reason why none of those sets of people sold out. If we find that the same reason does NOT exist with the Socialists there would be no guarantee that they won't sell out; but, if we find that the same reason DOES exist with the Socialists, then there WOULD be a guarantee that they won't sell out.

B. J.—Well, is there such a reason?

U. S.—Yes. The reason why the Northern Abolitionist Republican in office did not sell out was that they were capitalists; and it was to their interest to abolish slavery, and thereby make labor "free" to compete with itself and have its members mutually cut one another's throat.

B. J.—Was that the milk in the cocoanut?

U. S.—None other. The reason why the Revolutionary Fathers of the Continental Congress did not sell out was that it was to their interest to keep their property, and not let King George tax it away from them.

B. J.—So?

U. S.—Exactly. Likewise with the Roundheads and the French Revolutionists. You will ever find that an economic class, when it once acquires a consciousness of its own class interests, never sells out. Now, then, the people who become Socialists are either proletarians, workingmen who have reached a clear understanding of the fact that they and their families are dead unless Socialism is established, or they are men who, without yet being proletarians, are intelligent enough to realize that their turn will certainly come when they will be wage slaves, and who are decent enough to help, instead of retarding, human progress. The interests of such people will hold them straight, as all other revolutionary classes have been held straight. No man will sell himself out. The Socialist gives, by the very facts of his being one, the strongest guarantee that he will be true to his platform.

B. J.—Well, that's reasonable enough.

U. S.—Will you, then, vote the ticket straight?

B. J. (emphatically)—You bet! I now see the cat.

PHOENIX PROTEST.

Phoenix, Ariz., December 22.—The I. W. W., S. P. and S. L. P. of Phoenix held a joint protest meeting in the streets of Phoenix on Saturday evening, December 21.

The object of the meeting was to protest against the Federal troops being used by the mine owners of Goldfield, Nev., for the purpose of crushing organized labor in that district.

This is an agricultural district, and organized labor does not expect to get a good hearing, but, to our surprise, when the meeting was called about 500 men and women assembled around the speaker's stand, and, regardless of the chilly night air, remained until the end.

The speakers were D. Haberbosch, F. Velarde and J. A. Leach.

D. Haberbosch.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

CONDITIONS IN GOLDFIELD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Everything is quiet in Goldfield at present. Funston is still here and proposes to remain for some time. The Commissioners are also on the ground and will give us a piece of their mind, which we know without having it published.

Funston takes the San Francisco attitude, but "the mob" has not been whipped yet and never will he whip the Goldfield mob. He may overpower and scatter it for the time, but the members of it will be there at the finish.

William Jurgens.

Goldfield, Nev., December 21.

THE MULTIPLIED COAL MINE HORRORS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A third disaster in the coal mines within a few weeks! Our class is being slaughtered by the hundreds! Shall we allow our class to gaze at these horrors in a mute stupor? Rouse the slaves, ye stalwarts! Gather them by the thousands in mass meetings and street parades with the symbol of mourning at the head. Let the fire of indignation be kindled in the breasts of the working class of the land. The horror in the mines of France a couple of years ago was the signal of the awakening of the entire working class of France. Rouse the slaves of America, comrades, lest, stupified by the horror of disasters, our class will be past awakening.

To work! It must be done!

L. Katz.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20.

PARTY WORKERS WANTED IN CHICAGO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While Section Chicago is busy with its ball, the West Side Branch, while not neglecting the ball, is struggling hard to make its Friday night meetings at Kulvinsky's Hall, 12th and Waller streets, successful.

These meetings are mostly in Jewish, and as we have not enough Jewish speakers, we are somewhat up against it. We had Wm. E. Trautmann speak at above hall a week ago, but unforunately the audience did not understand him. Still, with as few speakers as we have, these meetings could be made more successful, if the Party members would only hustle a little more to advertize them.

This Branch is the only one holding lectures, and the membership should see to making the attendance larger. Let your Jewish friends know of these meetings. If you want advertising matter for them, see or write to J. Billow, 730 W. 13th St.

J. Billow.

Chicago, Ill., November 30.

SANTA FE CUTTING WAGES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following cheerful missive is being sent out broadcast by the Santa Fe Railway and one wonders how the man whose wages are reduced from the splendid sum of $1.50 a day to $1.25 is going to live in a manner befitting a human being.

Frater.

Santa Fe, December 20.

[Enclosure]

Cleburne, Tex., Dec. 17, 1907.

To . . . . .

Laborer, Cleburne Round House.

The stringency in money matters throughout the country at the present time and the fact that earnings of the Company have materially decreased, makes it necessary to reduce expenses and you are notified that your rate of pay will be reduced from one dollar and a half ($1.50) per day to one dollar and twenty-five, $1.25) per day, effective Wednesday, December 18, 1907.

Yours truly,

J. E. Symons,
Div. Master Mechanic.

A CORRECTION GLADLY INSERTED ANENT JUDGE HILTON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I noticed the editorial in the issue of The People of recent date that does a grave injustice to O. N. Hilton.

Knowing that you do not wish to wilfully do any injustice, I drop you these few lines.

Hilton had no connection whatever with the Smith-Preston case, but he was my lawyer last year, and also our lawyer in the Goldfield conspiracy charges. He is not a member of the S. P., and never has been, being a life-long Republican, and so far as I know, he has up to the present time been always honorable in his dealings with me. In any attitude that he may take relative to the Goldfield situation, he is no doubt following the instructions of the present administration of the Western Federation of Miners.

Vincent St. John.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 24.

PIERSON AND PROSPERITY IN WINONA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the able assistance of the members of Section Winona I succeeded in getting 7 Subs to the Arbeiter Zeitung, 1 to the Arbeiter, 2 to the Daily and 27 to the Weekly People.

The Winona Wagon Works, one of the largest concerns in the city, closed down last Saturday throwing some 300 slaves out of work. Other plants have laid off as many more, and they are already beginning to feel the pinch of hunger. The saw mills which once employed hundreds of slaves have long since been deserted.

The capitalists of Winona can boast of one of the many servile and faithful slaves of long service scattered throughout the country.

The fellow in question has been employed for the past 47 years by one of the local lumber companies as a slave and a slave driver. He finally reached the age where he was of no more value to his masters and they let him go. Such is the reward of the faithful.

As this ends my work for the time being, I sincerely trust that the efforts put forth by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Winona members and myself will be the means of encouraging the members of the S. L. P. elsewhere to put forth their best efforts in getting a larger circulation for our Party organs.

Chas. Pierson.

Winona, Minn., December 21.

ELIZABETH FLYNN IN MINN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Not having seen anything in The People relative to the tour of Miss Elizabeth Flynn, I thought that a few remarks would not be out of order.

That she is doing great work for Industrial Unionism in Minnesota may be imagined from the fact that the S. P. and the A. F. of L. men are most anxious to get her out of the state.

The S. P. is sore because they had to cancel the dates of their cyclone, Prof. Fitzpatrick, on the iron range, at the time when Miss Flynn was holding successful meetings.

The candidate for Mayor of that party is reported to have told the young woman how very foolish it is for her to be wasting her efforts on the foreigners of the range. Alas, for him and for his party, what is back of the argument is a trifle too obvious, and Miss Flynn is not to be taken out of the work by any talk which he may put up. It happens, however, that all the members of the S. P. are not as Mr. Kaplan. Some of them are imbued with revolutionary instincts and are lending a hand in the fighet for Industrial Unionism.

Observer.

Duluth, Minn., December 16.

SAN FRANCISCO TELLS THE SAME STORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Just a word from San Francisco. Here in the shaken city, just a few days ago, one of the largest banks went out of commission after having its doors closed since the beginning of the panic. A number of proletarians lost their little savings which they accumulated, after being robbed for years. In the "Evening Bulletin" of December 10 appears an article on what to do with the box-car tourist, that is, vagrant or proletarian who may be found on the street corners out of employment. At present there are thousands of men walking the streets and looking for a master to slave where employment is not to be had. Most of the large buildings and smaller shops have shut down or laid off quite a few of the slaves.

Bull pens are not a new thing in the Western country. Still the more bull pens they build, the sooner the day will come when proletarians of the world will unite for the emancipation of the working class, and so establish the workingmen's republic in which bull pens will be abolished.

On to the emancipation of the working class.

Henry Goss.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12.

AGITATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The second of Section Philadelphia's course of lectures was held under storm and stress. When we got to the hall the door was locked and no one in sight. We had arranged for the hall for every Sunday evening, but some mysterious force had got to work, and we found ourselves up against a lockout. The crowd kept gathering in increasing numbers and began to ask us questions that could not be answered. Something had to be done, and quickly, and Bonderaunt of the Sheet Metal Workers started out and procured a hall at 9th and Spring Garden streets.

We invited our friends to the other hall, and the majority followed us. By the time that the chairman, Thomas Flynn, called the meeting to order, it was nine o'clock. The speaker of the evening, Campbell, handled his subject, "The Yellow Peril," with consummate skill. He spoke for about an hour, and showed the economic bearing of the entire Far Eastern question.

The lecture was followed by an interesting discussion, which was participated in by Edward Stern, Frost and Bonderaunt of the I. W. W., McLure, Anton and several others. I was especially impressed with the economic knowledge of Foster, who, although a new man, and one who has probably never read the works of Karl Marx, yet he took absolutely correct ground even in a technical sense, in replying to Edward Stern, evidently taking his course from his own hard common sense.

Bonderaunt, in replying to Stern, who took his stand on "Justice," said, displaying an Industrial Union Bulletin, "This paper presents the justice that we want, 'Labor is entitled to all it produces.'"

Only the lateness of the hour stopped the meeting. L. Katz will speak next Sunday night.

Secretary Agitation Committee.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23.

WANTS JOB AS A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed clipping from the "Pittsburg Dispatch" is a true picture of the condition of the working class in and around Pittsburg.

Louis Finn.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 25.

(*Enclosure.*)

K. KRINGLE MAY DROP POSITION INTO TURKEYLESS MAN'S SOCKS.

What is more appropriate for the unemployed than a Christmas present in the shape of work? The following unique advertisement will probably drop a position into some poor mortal's stocking.

The writer of the advertisement is the same who, a few days ago, suggested that the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce act as a clearing house between employers of labor and the unemployed. He says he has spent nearly fifty dollars in seeking work and as a last resort appeals to the "Dispatch" to assist him. His advertisement follows:

APPLICATION FOR POSITION.
Immediate Engagement.

Position desired—Confidential clerk, private secretary or any position of trust and responsibility with firm, where honest and conscientious service is appreciated.

Qualifications—Age 32, single, naturalized American.

Education—Advanced high school and academic course.

Experience—Thorough general business training; five years officer in army, United States and State service; one year general clerk, bill clerk and assistant bookkeeper with large manufacturing company; two years manager, branch office, life insurance company; six years cashier, charge of rental and advertising department, in large real estate and fire insurance office.

References—A1. Quotations from one or two:

"He proved himself to be honest and most methodically careful in all his duties, and I can thoroughly recommend him."

"I know you thoroughly, and regret that there is not some good place in this office for you."

Salary expected — Reasonable, with chance for advancement.

Address H. F. E., P. O. Box 430,
Pittsburg.

THE EFFECT OF THE "SOCIALIST" PARTY PRESS ON THE RANK AND FILE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While in a mining town a few miles south of La Salle, I met an old man holding "Wilshire's" and the "Chicago Socialist." I engaged him in conversation and to show how ignorant the rank and file of the S. P. are kept on the question of the I. W. W., and how the misleaders of the party of many names are working their dupes, I will cite a few words of our conversation.

First of all, that old man told me that the I. W. W. was organized by the mine owners and National Manufacturers' Association and that Haggerty, Debs, Haywood, Moyer and Simons were of the first to help organize, and that after they were in the I. W. W. a short time and found out that De Leon was getting the upper hand through the Manufacturers' Association, these martyrs of the working class movement left the I. W. W., and now the I. W. W. has come out openly against the whole organized working class.

Such is the logic and such are the lies the misguided workingclass are taught through the "Appeal to Reason," "Wilshire's," and the "Chicago Daily Beggar."

After I asked him to produce facts about De Leon and the I. W. W. as regards the assertions made, he said he could not. And when I asked him to get his leaders to produce facts, he admitted that he did not think such facts were obtainable.

When I asked him to subscribe to the Weekly People he said he would gladly do so if he was not out of work. So I pay for a 3 months' trial subscription. I think that man is perfectly honest but has been misled. He promised to try to get subs to the Weekly People when he becomes familiar with it. He will induce his sons, who are also members of the S. P. to become interested.

Fellow workinmen, all we need to is to get our press and literature before the honest rank and file and it will not be very long before we will drive the scamps out of their holes and put them in the light where every honest workingman can get a good look at them, and then form his own opinions as to who works in the interest of the master class.

At present, when the Gompers-Berger and Paddy Mullaney organization is working hand in hand with the mine owners of Goldfield, Nevada, to defeat the revolutionary organization affiliated with the I. W. W. we should work harder than ever to spread the truth.

Yours for Industrial and revolutionary Socialism,

D. Rudnick.

La Sale, Ill., December 19.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD AGAIN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Social Democratic Herald in its issue of December 10 again shows its hatred for those two working class organizations, the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World. Mr. Hodge—a member of the British Parliament and fraternal delegate to the convention of the A. F. of L. at Norfolk, who spoke here under the auspices of the Federated Trades Council, and whose speech was listened to by quite a number of friends and members of the S. L. P.—had in the course of his address made certain statements in regard to Socialism and the Trade Union movement, with which no true Socialist and no thinking and earnest industrial unionist could agree. As soon as Mr. Hodge got through with his speech, a young Party member, A. Schabel, asked permission to question the speaker. A few questions were asked and answered, but as soon as Schabel began stepping on the corns of the pure and simplers of economic and political shade then the chairman of the meeting, a Mr. Meems, thundered in a voice of rage and anger: "You are impossiblists!"

Yes, it is much easier for the practical politician, the Social Democratic alderman, to make a speech at the occasion of the celebration of a newly paved street or to play a game of ball with his colleagues, the capitalist representatives in the common council, than to answer questions pertaining to the *true* labor movement.

The Social Democratic Herald, in its report of the meeting, says of this incident:

"At the close of his address Bro. Hodge answered questions, but a regrettable feature of this portion of the evening was the offensive and discourteous work of four De Leonites and I. W. W.'s, who planted themselves in different parts of the audience and read prepared questions of a wrangling nature, with no relevance to the lecture. It is some time since these fanatics have dared face Socialist audiences in Milwaukee, and it is understood that they are now being financed for the work, for its effect in the coming campaign, by corporation interests."

Besides our own men there were several others, wholly unknown to me, who likewise pointed out the wrong stand taken by the speaker on not having the workers unite industrially but in keeping them divided and split up in fractions and factions. But of course, every one who does not approve the methods of the Milwaukee school is a De Leonite or a Trautmannite, or combination of both. Besides, it is an extremely droll statement to declare that Section Milwaukee S. L. P. is being financed for the spread of revolutionary Socialism by the corporations. It almost looks as if the Milwaukee-ites were fearing competition in their own line.

H. B.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 17.

AS TO FATHER McGRADY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As most of our readers are aware, Father McGrady is dead, and there seems to be a disposition in some quarters to eulogize the man and to rate his achievements in the fight for labor's emancipation very highly indeed.

As I believe in telling the truth of a man, be he alive or dead, let me give briefly the history of Father McGrady, so far as the Socialist Movement is concerned. I won't begin with his birth, and follow up his life to his ordination and demise, as all that is superfluous.

Father McGrady never left the church, or was forced out of it because of his activity in the Socialist movement, as some claim for him. What I am about to say he publicly told an audience at the Auditorioum here in Cinnicinnati.

It seems that it is the custom, in the diocese over which Bishop Maes rules, his seat being Covington, Ky., for the priests of the diocese to meet once a year at the episcopal residence, where a dinner is served. This is called the diocesan dinner and every priest is expected to attend and pay $5.00 for the privilege of sitting at the table in the episcopal presence. Father McGrady did not care for this honor, or was too stingy to pay for it. At any rate, he did not attend these dinners, and when he was informed by the vicar general that he had to pay the $5.00 whether he ate at the table of the bishop or not, he flatly refused to do so, and was suspended, and not allowed to perform the functions of a priest of the diocese until such time as he agreed to pay up. The fact that he died in full communion with the Roman Catholic Church, receiving the eucharist and extreme unction, leads one to suppose that he altered his mind before the angel of death laid its clammy hand upon him.

At any rate, the bishop and he had no quarrel over Socialism. The $5.00 dinner fee was the bone of contention.

Now for an example of the method in this ex-priest's madness. In one of the backwoods burgs, I think it was down in Indiana some over-zealous members of the S. P. longed for the presence of McGrady. They considered him a load stone and if he could only be induced to come among them, they thought the hoosiers would fall all over themselves, in an effort to get a front seat when he was announced. The wise and thrifty ex-divine said he would go, if Local Cincinnati, S. P., would go security for the sum he demanded for one of his socialistic harangues. Local Cincinnati agreed to do so and McGrady went. The affair proved a frost, the Cincinnati S. P.-ites were slow in paying this honest debt; the comrades in the back woods burg, could not do so, so McGrady demanded it from Local Cincinnati, and when they showed a reluctance to part with the coin, why, ex-Father McGrady threatened legal proceedings.

That such a scandal should not desecrate the fair name of the S. P., the money was paid. What made the S. P. men in Cincinnati guash their teeth in rage, was the fact that McGrady was at the time a comparatively wealthy man, owning considerable real estate in Kentucky; and then, when they think of the fact that he died in full communion with the church, what must be their feelings!

My impression is that Father McGrady exploited the movement while alive and I see no reason why we should slobber over him now that he is dead.

B. S. Frayne.

Cincinnati, Ohio, December 23.

CONDITIONS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Hoquiam held a meeting yesterday at which four new members were taken in, and the application of another received. They are clear men, all but one having been regular subscribers to The People.

Work is very scarce here at present. Nearly all the camps and mills are closed down.

One mill (West and Slade's in Aberdeen) is running five days a week and paying $1.60 a day, in order to "provide" for some of the unemployed. Bless their charitable souls!

There is another charitable association (!) here known as Polson's Logging Co., which after slashing wages in a manner sufficiently strenuous to satisfy Teddy himself, has consented to let some of its many camps continue work providing the "timber beasts" agreed to work 90 days without—ahem—needing any money! Did they sign? (Sounds a little like De Leon's speech on the Preamble, doesn't it?) Did they sign? Well, I think so, altho' I was unable to press my way through the crowd at the company's office to actually witness their signatures,—and, incidentally, disfigure the page with my own scrawl. I certainly lost out that time on account of lack of foot-ball training in my youth.

Hundreds of men are camped out in cabins in Moclips, Acosta and "Gray's Harbor City." The two last are "deserted villages." They were once populous towns with fine stone buildings, hotels, etc. Thanks to the "business enterprise" of the "promoters" of those town site companies hundreds of working people were enabled to "invest" their money in town lots instead of "spending it foolishly" or "hoarding" it maliciously as so many of us are now (not) doing. Those unemployed men are living in the old houses (windowless and doorless, most of them) and are digging clams to eat in order to live. They must conserve their strength, in some degree at least, so when the labor market opens up, as they hope it may some time, they will be able to sell themselves—not to the highest bidder, but to the first one that bids.

The restaurant keepers in this town have signed agreements and raised prices. It now costs 35c. to 45c. for a breakfast that could be had for 25c. two weeks ago. This morning I protested very vigorously, but the bland proprietor very politely showed me "the order," that is, the agreement, and explained that times were so dull now that hey had to raise prices or "actually go out of business."

Altho I had nothing "prepared," I delivered a little address, "off hand like," on the community of interests of the small business man and the working man and illumined it with this new light thrown upon the subject at a time when we are both against it."

I will confess that my choice of words and manner of applying same did not indicate any great amount of Sunday-school training, but I didn't care; I had a picture in my mind of the "coffee and sinkers" I would have to eat at night to make up for the expensive "feed" I had in the morning.

Yours for not any more inflated prosperity a la McKinley-Roosevelt-Gen. Funston & Co.,

Pacific.

Hoquiam, Wash., December 16.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—First—The Western Federation of Miners having withdrawn from the I. W. W., no local thereof can be officially connected with the I. W. W. Whatever bond unites the clear-headed W. F. of M. locals with the I. W. W. is to-day unofficial.

Second—The Socialist party of Canada is cast in the identical mold as the S. P. of the United States.

Next questions next week.

W. J. O., GOLDFIELD, NEV.—The warning and suggestion are appreciated. Keep this office posted.

T. B., DALLAS, TEX.—A Socialist paper labors under serious disadvantages. Communications containing false facts, or reasoning, or both, should, theoretically, not be suppressed. They can be made valuable by exposing their errors. In that case, as The People has often stated, the antidote should accompany the poison—the answer must go in together with the article. But this is a theoretical ideal. The practical fact that a Socialist paper, The People, for instance, has a limited space, often prevents the theory from being carried out. Then also malignant people could swamp the paper; and their contributions plus the necessary answers would crowd out all the other matter. The S. L. P. has solved the problem, as near as it can be solved. The national Editor is held responsible for the conduct of the paper; but he is no autocrat, the N. E. C., which consists of members from the different States, are a Court of Appeal. The sympathy with our tribulations is appreciated.

J. B. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.—A man may be honest in the mistaken belief that a political party of Socialism is out of place. But, if such a man is honest in his belief, he should not remain a member of such a party. If he does remain a member, he is bound to slide into dishonorable practices. Instead of reasoning on the principle he will start nagging, and, presently, slandering.

H. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—First—The matter will not be published in pamphlet form. The objection that this or that incident, referred to in an article, has ceased to be would not be sufficient reason to suppress the article. Many institutions mentioned in valuable histories, have ceased to be.

Second—The article in which Mallock triturated Hillquit is Lecture VI, which will be found on page 113 of the booklet "Socialism" by W. H. Mallock, and published by and obtainable free, gratis and for nothing from The National Civic Federation.

W. T. S., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—There is just one term with which to designate the reasoning that "The People has so many enemies that it should disband." Such reasoning is FANTASTIC. The People has before now quoted the following story: One day, when Andrew Jackson was President, and he was standing warming himself with his back to the fireplace in the White House, the door flew open and a Tennessee acquaintance of his rushed in excitedly. "What brings you to Washington?" Jackson asked. "General!" exclaimed the excited visitor, "do you know what's going on down in Tennessee?" "No," answered Jackson expectant of something awful; "what is it?" "Why, General," replied the Tennessean furiously, "they are saying down there that I am a horse-thief!" "But can they prove it?" inquired Jackson. "Why, General, that's just the worst of it," screamed the Tennessean enraged, "THEY HAVE PROVED IT!"—The People has many enemies. They are all, without exception, of the nature of the Tennessee horse-thief. Their enmity for The People comes from The People's having proved its charges against them. Shall The People disband for such folks? Not on your tin-type!

F. R., EUREKA, CAL.—You are answered editorially in this issue under the head "Look at the Other Side."

H. C. A., POLLATCH, IDA.—Money, as the thing is understood to-day, is a necessary make-shift in capitalist production. Where production is individualistic, money, metallic money or its token, is absolutely necessary. Such money ceases to be necessary, in fact, becomes useless, under co-operative production. It follows that when the integrally organized industrial forces of the working class shall be ready to enforce the fiat of their ballot by "taking and holding" the plants of production, the capitalists may keep the money—all of it, for all we care. They could not buy a loaf of bread with a $1,000 gold certificate. The loaf of bread could be had from the co-operative store only in exchange for a voucher representing the equivalent in labor performed. And that voucher could not be had but as an evidence of the equivalent labor actually performed. The citizen could get no more out of the common store than his voucher shows he put into the common store. How will the S. L. P. manage it with the money that the capitalist will have when the S. L. P. are in force? The S. L. P. will manage it, with regard to money, like republicans do when they have abolished the crown—put part of it in a museum for exhibition, and the rest, as it shall be found lying around, turned into articles of use.

F. A. B., SAN DIEGO, CAL.—Send the articles. Cannot judge until we see them.

J. J. D., GREENVILLE, R. I.—The article on how to avoid the Pinkerton Labor Spy is unacceptable. What is sound in it The People has constantly preached and practiced—full and free discussion within the bounds of civilized methods. That which The People has neither preached nor practiced, and is practiced in your article, is unsound—the insinuation of vast and undefined (because undefinable?) accusations. Such methods breed confusion and mistrust. In such troubled waters the Pinkerton Labor Spy finds his element. Deeds not words. The N. E. C. is about to meet. Your article will be submitted to them. There is an N. E. C. man from your own State.

H. L., DENVER, COLO.—The example of water being monopolized, made in the introduction to the new edition of Value, Price and Profit, may be an "exaggeration"—but it is no more an "exaggeration" than the microscope exaggerates. Such exaggerations are useful to help make a point clear. The exaggeration of a truth often is necessary to render visible important parts of the truth, which would otherwise escape notice.

J. T. G., ST. JEAN, MANITOBA.—The Business Manager informs this office that the Sunday People could not be sent to St. Jean for less than $1.50 a year.

J. C., PITTSBURG, PA.; F. J. R., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; L. F., PITTSBURG, PA.; S. G., NEW YORK; J. B. P., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; T. P., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.; D. S. L., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Matter received.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting was held December 22, at 28 City Hall Place. Present: Malmberg, Seidel, Orange, Romary, Weisberger, Teichlauf, Walters, Katz, Woodhouse. Absent: Mueller, Ferguson, Wilton, McCormick. Excused, Vaughan. Chairman, Orange.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and after corrections, adopted. Corrections: First—Resolutions of Walters should have read "several hours per week" instead of "several hours per day." Second—The motion to publish Eck's letter and Bohn's answer was ordered stricken out, because lost. In this point discussion followed, Seidel claiming action had been correctly reported; Malmberg, Walters, Weisberger, and Teichlauf claiming action wrongly reported. Weisberger offered motion to correct minutes by striking out matter. Walters raised point that, in correcting minutes, no motion is necessary, that chair simply instruct secretary to make correction. Ruled well taken. Seidel appealed, stating where opinion is divided as to correctness of minutes, a motion to make correction is required. Vote to sustain chair: Yes, Orange, Romary, Teichlauf, Walters, Neuhaus, Woodhouse; No, Malmberg, Seidel. Not voting, Weisberger. Chair sustained. Weisberger and Teichlauf asked to have their vote on roll call of December 8, corrected from "yes" to "no." So ordered.

A motion by Walters, seconded by Neuhaus, "That the report of the National Secretary as submitted by him in regards to his expenditures and receipts while on tour be printed in full in minutes of the Sub-Committee." In favor: Romary, Weisberger, Teichlauf, Walters, Neuhaus. Opposed: Malmberg, Seidel, Orange. Carried.

Bohn informed meeting that a committee, Frank Young, Phila., and Miss McDonald, an earnest sympathizer, desired privilege of the floor.

Young spoke on plan of agitation and cavassing for literature and party press. Plan was that he and Campbell, Phila., would work as a team, going to cities where conditions were good for propaganda; stay till ground was fully covered. Would pay their expense from sale of literature and sub-cards. Wished to have credentials to represent the S. L. P. Miss McDonald, who wished to see party press in the hands of every workingman, would pay initial expense, and help to suits proved method successful, deestablish success of plan. When results proved methods successful desired that literature fund be started from donations to which, books, pamphlets and sub-cards should be purchased, and from sales and profits of these, the committee would pay their expense. Moved by Seidel, seconded by Malmberg, "That credentials as voluntary organizers and as canvassers of the Socialist Labor Party and its press be issued to Frank Young and Jos. P. Campbell, and their plan of propaganda endorsed." Carried. Chairman expressed to Miss McDonald the Sub-Committee's appreciation of her interest and support in the work.

Vote of N. E. C. on motion, "That sixty days be given the Party members for a discussion in the Party organs upon all matters that call for a Party vote; twenty days after the sixty days the vote shall close." In favor: Jenning, Ill.; Reimer, Mass.; Kircher, O.; Dowler, Tex.; Jacobsen, N. Y.; Schmidt, Va.; Brearcliff, Wash.; Gilchrist, Pa.; Richter, Mich.; Johnson, Cal.; Wilke, Wis.; Marek, Conn. None opposed. Carried.

Vote of the N. E. C. on "Shall the enclosed draft of letter in answer to Greulich be forwarded to the International Bureau, to Greulich and to the headquarters of the Swiss Party?" In f Dowler, Tex.; Matz, Ind.; Rei- Mass.; Kircher, O.; Arnold, Ken.; ek, Conn.; Wilke, Wis.; Richter, ich.; Gilchrist, Pa.; Schmidt, Va.; ohnson, Cal.; Jenning, Il.; Jacobsen, Y. None against. Carried.

Vote of N. E. C. on Marek's motion abolish office of assistant to National Secretary. In favor: Arnold, Ken.; Richter, Mich.; Marek, Conn.; Schmidt Va.; Eck, N. J.; Wilke, Wis.; Johnson, Cal.; Dowler, Tex.; Matz, Ind.; Jacobsen, N. Y.; Kircher, O. Carried. Gilchrist, Pa., vote "Yes", "provided charges made in Eck circular are true." Not counted.

Bohn reported that credentials for National Committee had been received for the following: Dowler, Tex.; Johnson, Cal.; Meier, Mo.

Sections Westchester Co., South Hudson and Passaic Co. sent list of candidates for Sub-Committee.

Correspondence: From Hossack, informing of new pamphlet, Wendell Phillip's speech, "Foundation of the Labor Movement," price $3.50 per 100 copies.

From Jager, St. Louis, reporting on Chicago movement.

From Missouri S. E. C. asking for funds to help keep Jager at work. Bohn reported answering Mo. S. E. C., he would have Sub-Committee take up the matter. Moved by Weisberger seconded by Walters, "That in reference to appeal of Mo. S. E. C., the report of the National Secretary be received and his answer endorsed." Carried. Moved by Romary, seconded by Neuhaus, "That the National Secretary be instructed to write an appeal for funds, and insert same in Party organs." Carried.

National Secretary submitted draft of call to organizations outside of the S. L. P. asking them to help financially our movement. Moved by Romary, seconded by Teichlauf, "That the matter relative to appeal for support to Party be referred to next N. E. C. meeting." Carried.

The matter of Hossack's instructions as to action in re Vaughan's demand for monies due him was referred to Press Committee.

Committee on reply to Seidel appeal read its answer. Moved by Neuhaus, seconded by Woodhouse, "That the answer of the special committee to the Seidel appeal be the answer of the Sub-Committee, and enough copies be given to the N. E. C. and Sub-Committee." In favor, Romary, Weisberger, Teichlauf, Walters, Neuhaus, Woodhouse. Against, Malmberg. Not voting, Seidel, Orange. Carried.

Moved that we request M. Rosenberg, E. Moonelis, and H. Traurig to serve on a committee to audit financial reports of the National Secretary and of the Treasurer. Motion made by Weisberger, seconded by Walters. Carried.

Bills from N. Y. Labor News, $2.50, ordered paid.

Moved by Walters, seconded by Weisberger, "That we elect a committee of three to draw up a report of the Sub-Committee to the N. E. C." Carried. Committee, Walters, Teichlauf, Weisberger.

Bohn read his resignation as National Secretary, and reported having sent same to the N. E. C. Moved by Walters, seconded by Romary, "That communication of Bohn resigning as National Secretary be received and published in full in printed minutes of the Sub-Committee, and that we refer it to N. E. C. session in January. In favor, Malmberg, Seidel, Romary, Weisberger, Teichlauf, Walters, Neuhaus, Woodhouse. Against, Orange. Carried.

F. P. Weible, Mt. Vernon, O., sent notice of expulsion of Phillip Befnot, Joseph Jacquet, Jules Gerrin, and Ulysse Dessent, for conduct unbecoming S. L. P. men, they having gone to work in Windsor Glass Co. which employs scabs. Filed.

Moved by Weisberger, seconded by Walters, "To hold a special meeting Sunday, December 29, to dispose of all matters not taken up at this meeting." Carried.

Meeting then adjourned.

Edmund Seidel, Rec. Sec'y.

S. E. C. OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The S. E. C. of Pennsylvania met on Sunday, December 22nd, 1907, at 2109 Sarah street, with F. Herrington in the chair. Present: Clever, Weber, Kephart, Herrington, Clark, Thomas and McConnell. Absent: Rupp, Gray, Male, Layton, Drugmand and Markley. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Correspondence: From Section Philadelphia, order for 20 due stamps; A. Funka, of Manifold, Pa., applying for membership-at-large; Section Erie, enclosing $5.60 for 16 I. S. C. assessment stamps; Mrs. V. W. Otis, matter relative to Haywood incident; E. R. Teichert, order for four due stamps; S. Hinkel, on party affairs; F. Bohn, enclosing semi-annual report blanks, due stamps ordered, and matter pertaining to I. S. C. assessment stamps; J. A. McConnell, an appeal from the decision of Section Allegheny County in the matter of his expulsion. From Section Allegheny County the following recommendations: that our National Committeeman be instructed to vote on the following propositions as follows: That the price of the pamphlet entitled "The Foundation of the Labor Movement," by Wendell Phillips, be $3.50 in lots of 100; in the matter of the National Secretary's resignation to vote not to accept the resignation, and to vote affirmatively on his request to absent himself from the duties of his office for 12 hours per week in order that he might earn the salary of his assistant ($9 per week), and that he be allowed to serve the party in the capacity of secretary without cost to the party.

In the matter of the Eck charges of graft against our National Secretary, to ask the secretary to lay the printed lampoon signed by Eck before the January meeting of the N. E. C., and ask that body to determine whether the Eck charges are true or false. If true, then the National Secretary should be held to a strict account for his detestable action. If false, Eck should not be allowed to sit as a member of the N. E. C. during its January meeting, and the N. E. C. should immediately request the State of New Jersey to declare the office vacant, and take steps to nominate and elect a clean man as its representative on the N. E. C.

The above mentioned recommendations, also a communication from the S. E. C. of California pertaining to party affairs, and a statement of loans to the party which must be satisfied not later than January 1st, 1908, were received from our N. E. C. member for instructions.

On motion, the correspondence was received, acted upon and filed. On motion, the secretary was instructed to write to the applicant, A. Funka, and ascertain whether he is acting in the capacity of a checkweighman or not, and if the mine where he is employed is organized.

On motion, the appeal of J. A. McConnell from the decision of Section Allegheny County in the matter of his expulsion was sustained owing to unconstitutional irregularities.

On motion, the S. E. C. decided not to send an N. E. C. representative to the January meeting of the N. E. C.

On motion that, not having the expense of sending an N. E. C. member to the N. E. C. meeting, literature to the amount of $25 was purchased.

On motion, the former action of the S. E. C. in the matter of National Committeeman was rescinded, and D. E. Gilchrist was instructed to hold office until his successor has qualified.

On motion, the recommendations of Section Allegheny County was concurred in, and our N. E. C. member was instructed to act accordingly.

On motion, a warrant was drawn for $59.64 to cover the expense of October, 1907.

D. T. Lentz, Secretary.

PATERSON, ATTENTION!

Section Passaic County will hold a special meeting FRIDAY, January 3rd, 8 p.m. at Helvetia Hall. Every member should attend as John Kircher, N. E. C. member from Ohio, wishes to talk with members of the Section.

Organizer.

BUFFALO, ATTENTION!

On January 4, Section Erie Co., S. L. P. will give a pedro party and dance at the Florence Parlors, 527 Main street. Refreshments will be served free and the Empire City Orchestra will be in attendance. Admission 15 cents.

In connection with the foregoing a sale of goods will be run. That this side of the affair may be successful we would urge the cooperation of the women in the securing of presents.

Entertainment Committee.

ATTENTION, BOSTON!

Regular meeting of Section Boston will be held TUESDAY, January 7, at 1165 Tremont St. Business of importance renders imperative your attendance.

John Sweeney, Organizer.

MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION!

Section Milwaukee will hold an important meeting SATURDAY evening, Jan. 4, 1908, at the new headquarters 555 Third street. Officers are to be elected for the ensuing term. All members are urgently requested to attend.

Norman Koolchinsky, Organizer.

BROOKLYN S. L. P. LECTURES.

Friday, January 3rd, at 8 p. m.—Joseph Schlossberg, Editor of Der Arbeiter, will lecture in Jewish at New Liberty Hall, Cook and Humboldt streets (entrance on Humboldt street). Subject: "History of the Jewish Labor Movement in America."

Sunday, January 5th, at 3 p. m.—Samuel A. Stodell will lecture at Turn Hall, 16th street, near 5th avenue. Subject: "Are Trade Unions Beneficial to the Working Class."

The Socialist Labor Party will hold lectures weekly during January, February, March and April at both the above halls.

Readers of The People are invvited to attend and are also requested to advertise them among their shopmates and friends.

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealers must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

ATTENTION, PHILADELPHIA!

The winter course of lectures of Section Philadelphia wil be held every Sunday night at eight o'clock sharp, at corner Ninth and Spring Garden streets.

January 5.—Edward Stern; subject: "Economic Justice."

January 12.—Rudolph Katz; subject: "Industrial Unionism."

January 19.—J. M. Ashton, of the University of Pennsylvania; subject: "The Labor Question Not an Economic Problem."

Other speakers will be announced in due time.

Committee.

OPERATING FUND.

The following amounts have been received since last report:

H. Cody, Paraiso, Panama	$ 5.00
Van Taylor " "	3.00
H. Burger, " "	2.00
Jack Hassett, "	1.00
Julius Calaizo, "	1.00
Louis Warjii, " "	1.00
Sam. Warjii, " "	1.00
Harry Lake, " "	1.00
Jno. Brennan, " "	1.00
A. Dallon, " "	1.00
Billy Blount, " "	1.00
L. Mononey, " "	1.00
Chas. Kohler, " "	.50
Come Again Cash "	5.00
F. D. Tebbetts, Rollinsford, N. H.	.25
Miss Roulston, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Jos. S. Klein, City	.50
Samuel Kubrick, "	2.00
Total	$ 28.25
Previously acknowledged ..	1,553.40
Grand Total	$1,581.65

DAILY PEOPLE XMAS BOX.

Contributions received since the last report;

Comrades, Washington, D. C.	$ 8.00
Alexander Klein, Washington, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. C. Christenson, Jamaica Plains, Mass.	1.00
B. Haug, Phila., Pa.	.50
Edw. Hultberg, Brookline, Mass.	1.00
H. Spettal, Erie, Pa.	.25
Total	$ 11.75
Previously acknowledged	96.75
Grand Total	$108.50

ST. LOUIS AWAKE.

(Continued from page 1.)

floor was open for questions when William Brandt delivered a speech of about fifteen minutes, asserting that the speaker gave only the half of the truth which is often worse than the whole lie. The rest of the speech was merely an appeal to the bunch of S. P. men which he brought along for the purpose of disturbing the meeting. The old saying again proved true:—If you give the calf long enough rope it will hand itself.

The following Sunday we held another successful meeting at Lightstones Hall, the subject being:—"What is the difference between the S. P. and S. L. P.?" The S. P. was invited by sending them a registered letter four days ahead, but when the meeting opened and the question asked if the S. P. had a representative present no reply came from the audience, which amounted to over 400 people.

I may state that it is our intention to send Jager through the State of Missouri for the purpose of extending our organization. This is absolutely necessary. Besides, if we want to have candidates in the field for our next national campaign, we must have a better organization throughout the state than we have at present, and we hope that Kansas City will give us a helping hand in this work.

Press Committee.

STAY AWAY FROM GOLDFIELD.

The mine owners have reduced wages $1.00 per day. The card system is to be put into effect. Union men will not be permitted to work. Troops have been brought in to compel men to work for scrip.

Should any person offer you work in Goldfield it will be for the purpose of making you a SCAB.

Don't come here with that old plea that you are ignorant of conditions.

We are out to maintain a living wage and will remain out until assured that the union wage scale will continue.

Official notice of settlement will be given by the union.

Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220,
Western Federation of Miners.
Charles H. MacKinnon,
President.
R. E. Vice,
Secretary-Treasurer.

I. W. W. IN MASS.

Mingle Business with Pleasure in New Bedford.

(Special Correspondence.)

New Bedford, Mass., December 27.—That the I. W. W. is very much alive in New England may be estimated from the enclosed clipping from the "Standard" of New Bedford, Mass. The social life of the movement is not being neglected, and that the real work of the I. W. W. is being kept firmly in mind is to be seen from the sentiments with which the hall was decorated.

F. W. B.

(Enclosure.)

A portrait of Karl Marx looked down from the wall in Odd Fellows' Hall Saturday evening while several hundred young people listened to the concert program and followed it up with dancing, the event being the second annual tea party, concert and ball of the local branch No. 157, Industrial Workers of the World. The affair was a success both financially and socially, even more so than the first event a year ago. In addition to the large number present the occasion was made memorable by the presence of the national organizer from Chicago, James Thompson, a sturdy exponent of the economic ideas promulgated by the Industrial Workers. Thompson made a speech, but he was forced to leave early in the evening to go to New York.

Thompson was accompanied from the hall by William Yates, secretary of the local branch, the two taking the 9:42 train for Boston on their way to New York to attend a meeting of the national executive board of the Industrial Workers of the World, to be held to-day.

Following the concert program the gathering became a dancing party, and the several hundred dancers enjoyed a thoroughly good time until midnight. The walls of the hall were bare of decoration save for three placards and the portrait of Karl Marx. Under the portrait was this placard, "Workers of all Countries, Unite." At the left was this: "Labor Produces All Wealth," and on the right, "Labor Is Entitled to All It Produces." Among those present during the evening were several officers of the Fall River branch, and there were also representatives from the Polish, Portuguese and French branches of this city.

HOLDING ITS OWN.

(Continued from page 1.)

Carson, Nev., December 29.—Gov. Sparks has not yet decided what to do in view of the ultimatum of Roosevelt ordering him to call a special session of the State Legislature in five days, or else have the Federal troops returned to post at San Francisco, but his friends say he will have to call an extra session as his interests will not allow him to let troops be withdrawn from Goldfield.

The United States Court has deferred decision until next Friday on the injunction suit of the Goldfield Mine Owners' Association against the miners' union to restrain picketing and to dissolve the union.

Washington, December 29.—Roosevelt yesterday delivered another sharp reproof, accompanied by an ultimatum, to Gov. Sparks of Nevada. Roosevelt told the Governer again that it was his duty to call the Legislature in extra session to deal with the miners' strike situation. At the same time he has postponed the withdrawal of Federal troops, but only for a brief period.

The order directing Gen. Funston to allow the troops in Goldfield, Nev., to remain there until further orders from Washington was sent from the War Department to-day.

KEEP POSTED

* * *

There is every reason why the militant Socialist should keep up with the events of the times.
In the *first* place that he be posted himself. In the *second* place that he may post others.
The *Daily People* will keep you posted.
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* * *

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TURN A NEW LEAF

COMRADES AND FRIENDS SHOULD NOW START THE UPWARD AND ONWARD MOVE IN PROPAGANDA.

For the week ending Friday, December 27th, we received 138 subs to the Weekly People, and 36 mail subs to the Daily People, a total of 174.

Those sending five or more were: C. Pierson, Winona, Minn., 31; H. F. Cody, Canal Zone, Panama, 12; J. White, Mystic, Conn., 8. Quite a number of comrades sent in two or more. In going over the mailing list this week we find some startling differences between many cities of the same relative size and general conditions. Why is it that one, for instance, will have near 200 Weekly People readers and the other less than 50? The reason is that the Section in one city has its forces organized for propaganda, with a good live agent to oversee the work, while in the other Section it is done by fits and starts. The live organizations show what could be accomplished if all the Sections but realized what we are organized for, and did the work.

In the Section order of business, No. 7 is: Party Press and Literature, a feature that appears to us to be generally slighted, else the tenor of these weekly reports would be very different. The argument that subs cannot be secured won't hold; those who keep at the work week in and week out disprove that contention, and we have yet to hear from the man who will say that he cannot get one sub a month—which is all that we ask from each member. Don't wait for someone else to do it, begin the new year right by performing this easy task each month. We expect to get 500 subs a week, and will get them if you but help.

The new edition of Antipatriotism is ready for delivery. It is an excellent pamphlet with which to meet capitalist jingoism. The work finds a ready sale on the Pacific Coast and should be pushed out everywhere; in fact the present is a good time in which to push out any pamphlet. Get your man interested by a little talk so that when he buys a pamphlet he will have his interest whetted and not feel: "that fellow forced me into it."

Last week's sales were: Penn. S. E. C., Sue Books, $25.20; Minneapolis, $7.20; Chicago, $9.40; Salt Lake, $10.50; Detroit, $6.75; St. Louis, $4.35; Omaha, $3.20; Santa Cruz, Cal., $3.00; St. Paul, $2.35; Buffalo, $2.60; Racine, Wis., $2.00; Mystic, Ia., $1.60; Superior, Wis., $1.50; Cincinnati, $1.70; Meriden, Conn., $1.00; Portland, Ore., $1.00; Lawrence, Mass., $1.00. This record is not what it should be, for such a widespread organization as the S. L. P. There are Sections which need an awakening to the work of propaganda. If you belong to such a one see if it cannot be aroused—the fault may be with yourself.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear little Comrades:—

We are always glad to get to the end of a chapter. We like to start in anew.

Time sounds so "forever' like, that it seems very good to get to a station once in a while. We look over our baggage, throw away any unnecessary things, or add more if needed.

But a few more hours and we arrive at another jumping off station of time, the end of the present year, 1907.

Let us look at our bundles and see what we can throw away.

There is a very huge one, made up of so many little ones we can hardly tell yhere to begin. It is human misery. The largest of these is labeled Greed. Oh, we're not greedy, so we'll throw that overboard right away.

Oh! It is tangled up with the others, Vanity, Hate, Jealousy, Stubborness, tied by, oh! such stout cords of Ignorance and Falsehood. It is all wrapped in one paper called "Self-preservation"—looking out for one's self.

But our guide, Progress, says we can not possibly continue safely on our journey with that burden upon us. What shall we do?

As we throw away one of the packages it seems as if another took its place. But we must journey onward. We have but a few moments. We are told that the only thing left for us is Resolution.

That is easy. We immediately resolve to place as counterbalance for each package, its opposite—Modesty for Vanity, Love of Humanity for Hate, Co-operation for Jealosy; Stubborness melts away as soon as the cords of Ignorance and Falsehood are replaced by Truth and Knowledge.

Truth and Knowledge have wonderful power. The more you get, the more you wish for, and the more you can get of them.

With these in our grasp we learn that Greed, the greatest cause of our misery, can only be got rid of by changing our environment, our material conditions. Of course, each person can do for himself very much. But as a whole we can only resolve together to do away with it through Knowledge and Truth.

We, therefore, resolve each one to begin first with ourselves and then with others to get these two most valuable aids.

We resolve to read and study the best books we can get; to observe everywhere all about our fellow creatures; to feed on the best of thoughts and always to love our fellow beings; and, best of all, to be ready to show our earnestness by actions.

We get busy right away making presents for the March Festival. We make up our minds to attend regularly the Young Socialist Club and take an interest in its work, or, if we live out of town, to form a club as a branch of the national organization.

We resolve, too, to do all we can in helping to sell our literature, the truest kind of reading for the Working Class—The People, Arbeiter, etc.

But the horns and bells are making such a racket that I must hasten to bid you and all the Working Class a Happy New Year, a useful New Year.

Hopefully,
AUNT ANNETTA.

NEW YEAR'S BELL.

Ring out, wild bell! The story tell,
Another year gone by.
When love and praise, these bygone days,
With sympathy did die.

Ring out, wild bell! One more to tell
Of misery passed on.
When childish voice did not rejoice,
Nor dwelt sweet words upon.

Ring out, wild bell! Of horrors tell
That Greed to child has done.
Mangled fingers, pain that lingers,
So wealth and power be won.

So wealth and power, unholy hour!
May tramp on human hearts,
Tho' childhood's blood, in torrents flood,
Vain glory to impart.

Oh, hunger, cold, youth's turning old
Ere life begins to bloom.
A few there are (too much by far),
Know naught of toil or gloom.

Yes, few there are who know no care,
In blithesome summer dwell,
Who happy, gay, do pass the day,
Nor need their lives to sell.

Ring out, wild bell! What's this you tell?
Another year's begun!
Sweet childhood's song shall not be wronged
Ere many years will run.

A sturdy band, in every land,
Is marching on towards Light.
The noble seed in word and deed
Is ending Mammon's fight.

So ring, wild bell! Thy sounds do swell
Dear mothers' hearts to cheer.
Thy message bold shall soon be told,
At dawn of our New Year.

—A. G. W.

POOR STEVE ADAMS.

Twice Freed in Idaho, Hawked Over to Colorado on New Charge.

Boise, Idaho, December 29.—The Pettibone trial yesterday was again devoted to the reading of depositions of San Francisco witnesses on the explosion in the Bradley residence, which Orchard claimed resulted from a bomb placed by him on the doorstep and which the defence has repeatedly shown was due to a leakage of gas. The depositions were finished at the afternoon session and on Monday testimony for the defence will begin.

Steve Adams was brought to Boise from Rathdrum, Idaho, on his way to Telluride, Col., where he will be tried for the murder of Arthur Collins during the miners' strike of 1904.

Adams, who is alleged by Orchard to have been his partner in crime, was twice tried at Rathdrum for the murder of Fred Tyler, and each time the jury disagreed.

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